THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ALLIANCE.

Can the European Powers Combine Against the United States?—What is Said of the Recent Rumor—Speck of War in the Distance.

Comments by the Prominent Journals.

The rumored alliance of England, France, and Spainagainst this nation, based upon the Alabama rejection, our Cuban policy, and our interference with the plans of Napoleon in Mexico, which tries that magnate sorely, is causing considerable excitement. We glean some interesting editorial comments from the New York journals.

The *Commercial* of last evening remarks:—

If Spain could link her possession of Cuba with the fortunes of England and France in a war against the United States, she would perhaps be glad to do so. Napoleon III is now one of the great powers of Europe, and the American people know him pretty well. His fortunes grew steadily for many years, and received their first important check in Mexico at our hands. How much he hates this country for its defeat of his most pretentious scheme, as well as for its principles of freedom, is not disguised. Nor is it a secret that a war with the United States now would relieve him at home from many troubles, and would probably ensure his triumph in the approaching elections. But for such a war there must be a popular pretext; the only one now offered is our attitude in the matter of the recognition of the Rebels in 1861, and, to make this popular, it must have at least the moral support of England; and England has actually conducted the negotiations with us. But Lord Palmerston no longer rules Great Britain; the English Parliament no longer sits to register Napoleon's will; and the triple alliance that came to Mexico was the last that the English people could ever tolerate. If there be any truth in the despatch at all, the "initial steps" spoken of will prove to be the only steps in that direction; for British statesmen and people will agree with Americans in wishing to settle all disputes among the English-speaking nations without the aid or intervention of a military tyrant or a wornout priesthood.

The *Post* of last evening says:—

The day has gone by when such an alliance is possible or is to be feared. It is too late. When we were in the midst of our civil war, a joint effort on the part of two or three European powers might have been practicable and have resulted in a successful intervention. But now such an alliance can neither be effected nor made to cohere if it is formed. We have recently had an illustration. France, Spain, and England joined hands in the Mexican business, and quarrelled at the very outset, leaving as the result of their ill-assorted union such a sickly and lamentable progeny as the Maximilian Government. What better promise can they hold out for the future when their past performance has been so ridiculous! We sincerely trust that the war may not come, but nothing so soon as war would cement this Union, whose ties were so shattered by four years of civil commotion, and to a foreign war the disused swords of the late Rebellion would come with the same readiness with which the weapons of the Union army would be advanced. It would, indeed, be a new and reinforced Union army, under one chief, and in which the veterans of either side who paused in their long warfare at Appomattox would march under a common flag. Sherman and Lee, Sheridan and Longstreet, would be names to conjure by in such a war, and no alliance based on a tripartite treaty would be effectual against a people animated by a common patriotism, inspired by a common hatred, and united by the sense of a common danger.

The *Tribune* of this morning comments as follows:

—Well; what of it?

It seems to us that such a coalition would be a confession of conscious weakness on the part of Great Britain as well as Spain. The weak combine to match the strong. Western Europe seeks to read us the admonition originally given by her to Russia. She evinces her readiness to light the flames of a new Crimean war.

If she had us involved in war, she might do it; but we are at peace, and (unless assailed) will remain so. It will hardly do to fall upon us without a pretext; and this we shall take care not to afford. Sending in your bill for damages endured or services rendered does not justify a violent assault and battery. To kick the bearer out, and order him never to show his face again, is the utmost show of resentment that consists with decorum.

We shall not be attacked unless we afford further provocation, but we may as well realize the *animus* of the coalition and be on our guard against its clearer, more decisive exhibition. The potentates of Western Europe do not like us; they do not rejoice in our manifest increase of power and prestige; they would like to give us "a lick back," if they had a fair and safe opportunity. Let us clearly comprehend them, and so carry ourselves that the shafts of their malice will hurtle idle by or fall harmless at our feet.

The coalition is at once a confession of weakness and a prophecy of defeat. It is felt at length in Europe that all America north of the Isthmus of Darien gravitates towards us with a force that cannot long be resisted. There is not an acre of land between Hudson's Bay and Nicaragua that would not be sensibly increased in value by the incorporation of the country whereof it is part into our Union. There is no outlying district that would not confidently expect a speedy increase of its population, its industry, and its wealth, if it were this day annexed to the United States. "The stars in their courses" are stronger than any dynastic coalition, as the future will show.

The *Times* says:—

Whatever be the truth about the reported alliance between England, France, and Spain, that alliance is a clear possibility. England and Spain certainly have cause enough to combine against America. They fear, and have cause to fear, the speedy loss of their entire possessions on this continent, by fair means or foul. England, indeed, is menaced with insult added to injury, and awaits from America a cool demand for national humiliation.

The key of the question is with France. That country has been treated with "great consideration" by us, in view of our action regarding Confederate recognition, and the old grievance of our expulsion of French troops from Mexico was not a national one. But Napoleon bears a grudge against the United States, for defeating what he had designed to be the grandest project of his career, ruining his prestige and dimming his "star;" and yet a more ancient grudge he bears us for furnishing his own subjects a constant spectacle of successful republicanism. By a war with America the Emperor would distract attention from domestic politics, possibly redeem the Mexican failure, and clear the Napoleonic record for history, strike a blow at democratic institutions, open prospects of Central American conquest and colonization, and perhaps secure control of the isthmus, that grand highway of commerce. The honest truth is, we suspect, that, so far as Napoleon is concerned, our main salvation from the rumored alliance is not that we speak English, but that the Emperor is not France; he cannot afford to go again where his people will not follow.

The *Sun* ends its editorial on the alliance as follows:—

We have read in history of strange alliances, holy and otherwise; but surely the one now reported would, both in its component elements and in its tendencies, be the most paradoxical on record—Napoleon allied to a country which to-day can be prepossessed from chaos solely by a republican system of government, and England supporting the supremacy of a rule in Cuba which has cost her, by reason of violated contracts, millions of pounds sterling annually. If true, which we are inclined to doubt, this report is the proof and the confession of great weakness on the part of the alleged allies.

Receiving the News in Washington—Grant Takes it Coolly.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—

The news was early telegraphed to this city from New York, and has been discussed by Government officers and foreign diplomats, and speculated on by the public generally in all its phases. Most people believed the news to be trustworthy, while a few guessed that it was merely a sensational story, got up to affect the gold and stock markets in New York. There was a great rush for the White House and the "stock boards" at the telegraph offices, after the news became known. Numerous inquiries were made of the President, but he said he knew nothing about the matter, and, from his manner to several who questioned him, he seemed to care nothing about it. When the news was first communicated to him, he was talking with General McClellan. After reading it, he quietly went on chatting and smoking with his visitor. The story is discredited by the Secretary of State, from the simple reason that the foreign powers alluded to in the cable despatch have never been officially informed of the foreign policy of the present administration. England of course knows of the action of the Senate on the Alabama treaty, but it is hardly probable that she would take such action as the despatch mentions before the arrival of Mr. Motley at her capital. So too with France and Minister Washburne. The Secretary of State thinks the story is very plausible to the public, judging the foreign policy of the Government from unofficial statements of newspapers.

What Secretary Fish Has to Say of the Rumor.

The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent writes: Any alliance of the character indicated between England, France and Spain Mr. Fish regards not only as improbable, but under all the circumstances absurd. In the first place the present administration has not declared any foreign policy except the general one of protecting its citizens and their interests in all parts of the world. There is nothing particularly new in this, and nothing that could possibly excite either the opposition or the envy of any foreign power. With regard to Cuba, the Secretary says England can find no fault with us, because she is in precisely the same box. In fact, she has from the first followed our lead in all matters pertaining to Cuba and the insurrection there. She has been compelled to do this to a certain extent, because, being much nearer the scene of action than she is, our Government is advised of what is going on at least a day in advance of England. About a month ago, when the Captain-General of Cuba issued his edict relative to vessels found in Cuba waters, proposing to treat them as pirates, Great Britain united with our Government in protesting against it to the government at Madrid, and upon the joint action of the two governments the infamous edict was revoked. So, too, in the case of the Mary Powell.

But even supposing England and France were disposed to enter into an alliance such as stated with Spain, Mr. Fish is of opinion that neither of the parties concerned could very well afford to do it. England has her hands full already, and her peculiar territorial relations in America would make her hesitate before entering upon hostilities with the United States. This, together with the discontented and hostile element in Ireland at her own door, would act as a partial check at least upon England. France, Mr. Fish thinks, will be slow to enter into any such alliance while Bismark lives, and Prussia stands among the first, if not the first, power in Europe. As for Spain, she can do nothing. Such a proceeding, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, would give rise to a general war in Europe, and end in a reconstruction of the map of Europe. Prussia would take care of France, while Russia would inevitably walk down to Constantinople and settle the Eastern question in her own way. Spain would lose Cuba in about seventy-two hours.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Recent Infamous Decree—Secretary Fish Talks Plainly to the Spanish Ambassador.

N. Y. Herald Washington Correspondence.

The Secretary of State received an official copy of the proclamation of the Spanish commander, Valmaseda, a few days ago. He immediately wrote a note to the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, calling his attention to its infamous provisions, and stating that such a mode of warfare was repugnant to civilization and could not be tolerated, especially as its execution might involve the death of many American citizens who were in no way connected with the insurrection. Mr. Roberts visited the State Department to-day and complained that the tone of Mr. Fish's note was too harsh, and hardly warranted by the proclamation.

Mr. Fish called the attention of the Minister to the terms of the proclamation, and plainly informed him that if the Spanish authorities kept on in this way they would get the whole civilized world against them. Mr. Roberts admitted that the proclamation was rather strong, but thought it was issued more with a view to frighten the people into submission than any other purpose. The opinion entertained in official circles here is that if the Cubans can hold out for six months longer, Spain will be compelled to abandon the attempt to subdue them.

It ascertained from the best authority that Spain has sent about all the troops to Cuba that she can spare; besides, Spain is almost financially bankrupt. A short time ago she put a loan upon the market of $50,000,000, and out of this only realized $14,000,000, at the ruinous rate of 11½ per cent. It is thought that even now Spain would be willing to allow Cuba some such arrangement as Great Britain has given Canada, provided the rebellion would cease.

Sailing of a Filibustering Expedition from Florida.

From the Savannah Republican.

There is a strong probability that the expedition which has for some time past been fitting out in South Florida has sailed for its destination. By reference to our telegraphic news of yesterday morning the key is furnished to much which has been so tenaciously withheld from the public upon the subject. At last we believe that the filibusters are off from this section of our coast. Others will undoubtedly follow in their wake as soon as the necessary preparations can be made to enable them to go fully prepared.

The agents of the Junta in the South exercise great vigilance, although it is highly questionable whether the Government is not fully informed by this time of their doings in this city. They have no difficulty whatever in obtaining men, who are plentiful enough, but they desire none but those who can handle a musket or served in the late war. They have no use for raw recruits, because they will need drilling. Men who can pitch into a fight, veterans especially who can stand fire, are taken at once. Quietly material is brought up and stored, ready for shipment by railroad, steamship, or sailing vessel, to designated points. To ascertain how this is done would require crates of vegetables, etc., to be overhauled, involving much expenditure of labor.

In this city, the feeling in favor of the Cubans in their struggle is deep seated and sincere, and extends from the driver of a dray to the merchant in his counting-room. We shall look soon for the New Orleans boys to show their hand, and unless their undertaking miscarries, they will be the most formidable organized body which has yet started. Those who suppose that there is no fire in this smoke which is so slowly curling up at different points on the horizon, will be sadly mistaken ere long.

Another Valmaseda Discovered.

N. Y. Times' Havana Correspondence.

In the *Times* of the 1st you doubted the correctness of the telegram of Valmaseda's proclamation. The proclamation is genuine, and Governor Minano, of Trinidad, has issued another expressing the same ideas and giving almost the same orders. The Capitanes de partido have taken a census of the men remaining at home in the rural districts. Those who are not actually needed on the plantations and farms are sent to Trinidad; and those who are found away from home without permission of the authorities, and unable to produce satisfactory reasons, are treated as prisoners of war, which, I presume, means that they will be despatched either by the steel or a bullet in the back soon after being caught. The question of exchange of prisoners has not been broached yet, and the only exchange now carried on is that "you kill my man and I kill yours." The commander of Valmaseda's counter guerrillas, in his official report about the taking of some prisoners, says:—

"All the prisoners manifested their repentance (for having joined the revolution), made some declarations of importance, and promised to be in future not only sustainers of order, but also would use their influence to make their friends and relatives do the same; they had merited death, however, and naturally I had them executed."

Comments are unnecessary.

—Whatever you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.

—A lecture was recently delivered at New Haven on "Woman the Coming Man."

—A Boston paper has discovered that the author of "Champagne Charley" never drank anything but whisky.

—Four years ago sanguine friends of the Pacific Railroad predicted that the work might be completed in 1876.

—The British Post Office contemplates following American example, by reducing the rates of newspaper postage.

—Creosote oil is used for fuel for steam boilers in English manufactories, and is said to be very cheap and efficient.

—Miss Braddon has written a letter to say that she has not lost her senses, as was reported, but is busily engaged on a new sensation novel.

—The humane spirit of modern times is shown by its sympathy with commercial misfortunes and its leniency towards unfortunate debtors.

—There is great misery and poverty in the city of Mexico. Wealthy families are reduced to beggary, and for the poor there is no employment.

—The report comes from Georgia that a row of castor beans planted around a cotton-field will protect cotton from worms and other destructive insects.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban Insurrection—Interesting Advices from the American Consul—A Fair Estimate of the Situation.

The Government Sinking Fund—Bonds Purchased by Secretary Boutwell to be Stamped.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Despatches from Cuba—Estimated Force of the Cuban Army—Sympathy With the Insurrection—A Fair Statement of the Situation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Latest official despatches received at the State Department from the American consul at Havana, state that it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the force under the Cuban leaders. The Consul encloses a letter from a prominent American merchant, residing in the interior, who estimates the whole Cuban army at from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

This includes detached parties acting as guerrillas as well as regular forces. Another letter enclosed by the Consul from another American merchant states that the entire effective force of the Cubans does not amount to more than fourteen hundred men. With regard to these two statements the Consul writes, "The truth probably lies between these two extremes."

"I do not think the Cuban army amounts to twenty-five thousand men, but it is certainly more than fourteen hundred." In another part of his despatch our Consul says: "From all that can be ascertained there is not a Cuban man, woman, or child on the island who does not sympathize with the insurrection; some of them more openly than others, but they are all animated with bitter hate towards Spain. This is the most hopeful sign of the Cuban cause, and if the insurgents are able to hold out six months longer, Spain will be compelled to abandon the attempt to subdue them."

U. S. Bonds to be Stamped.

Secretary Boutwell has had under consideration yesterday and to-day the propriety of putting some sort of stamp on bonds purchased by the Department, so as to prevent them from coming into the market again, or if they should by any possibility get afloat, that they may be distinguished from other bonds.

It is understood that the Assistant Treasurer at New York will be instructed to stamp them, to the effect that these bonds are the property of the Sinking Fund established by act of Congress in 1862.

Vacating the Consulships.

Secretary Fish is constantly in receipt of letters from parties who were appointed Consuls, and who have received their instructions, declining places, because they ascertain that they cannot travel abroad from place to place. When they applied for Consulships they misapprehended their duties. It is the opinion of Secretary Fish that at least one-half of the Consulates lately filled will be vacated in six months.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Railroad Elections—Democracy to be Reorganized—Shipping News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—William H. Ijams has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in place of Joshua Atkinson, deceased.

The Democrats of Baltimore last evening held ward meetings for delegates to the City Convention, preparatory to reorganizing their party, which is now much agitated.

Thomas Carson, a well-known Baltimore merchant and late banker, died at the Eutaw House on Tuesday night, in his fifty-seventh year.

The steamer Cuba, from Havana, with the disabled steamer Liberty, her consort in the same line, in tow, arrived here this morning.

Thomas Hook, an old defender, died yesterday.

The French frigate Jean Bart, with numerous midshipmen, arrived at Annapolis. Several of the officers are here.

Heavy showers are prevailing.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Brooklyn *Union* says this morning, at 2 o'clock, a young man named Talbot, a rejected lover of a sister of Mrs. Flint, residing at the corner of Montague Terrace and Montague street, Brooklyn, entered the bedroom of the young lady and fired a pistol at her while she was lying in bed, the ball grazing her temple and passing through one of her hands. Talbot then ran back to his room, shot himself through the head, and immediately expired.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 13—A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and 92⅞ for account. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 79¼. Railways steady; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 11⅛d.; the sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Petroleum dull.

LONDON, May 13—A. M.—Sperm Oil, £109.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 13—P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money, and 93 for account; United States 5-20s firm at 79⅝. Stocks firm; Erie, 22¼; Illinois Central, 95⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer, and the sales will reach 12,000 bales; Spirits of Turpentine, 28s.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.; Lard heavy at 67s. 6d.; Pork flat at 100s.; Bacon, 59s. 6d.

LONDON, May 13—P. M.—Sugar quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, May 13.—Cotton opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

—"War to the Knife," by Henry J. Bryon, is the latest novelty in Boston—at the Museum.

—Miss Bateman will play two weeks at the London Haymarket before coming to America.

—The New Memphis Theatre, of great expectations, has been closed with a loss of $5000 for the season.

—A Berlin critic advises everybody to go and see Vestvali as "Hamlet," assuring them that they will have a very "merry evening."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Brevet Promotions—The Law Relating Thereto—Customs Receipts—Naval Orders.

Minister Johnson and Queen Victoria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Law of Promotion by Brevet.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Attorney-General, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of War, has prepared an opinion on conferring brevets upon army officers in time of war. After reciting the act of Congress of March, 1869, he says:—"Two days after the passage of the act, the Senate confirmed the nomination of a number of officers promoted by brevet," Among them were some that had been made on account of services rendered in the war with the Indians.

The question submitted by the Secretary now was "whether, under the terms cited, these latter officers are entitled to commissions by brevet, heretofore intended for them, and whether by its terms officers not of this class are now excluded from brevet promotion." With regard to the latter branch of the question the Attorney-General decides that if officers are nominated for brevet promotion by reason of distinguished services in the presence of the enemy, they cannot now be commissioned by brevet. Other nominations mentioned are those of officers who had served against the Indians. He decides they are within the provisions of the act, and commissions may be issued to them.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Lieutenant Commander Allen D. Brown is ordered to the Naval Academy on the 29th of September next.

Lieutenant James M. Forsyth is ordered to the receiving ship Macedonia.

Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson is detached from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Macedonian.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Baker is detached from the Potomac and ordered to the Savannah.

Lieutenant W. W. Meade is detached from the Mound City station, and ordered to the Savannah.

Customs Receipts

From May 1 to 8, inclusive:—	
Boston	$405,906
New York	2,918,594
Philadelphia	197,201
Baltimore	272,179
San Francisco, from April 12 to 17, inclusive	156,709
Total	$3,950,679

FROM HARRISBURG.

Cases Decided in Favor of the Commonwealth.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—Judge Pearson this morning, sitting at Common Pleas for the decision of Commonwealth cases, decided two suits of general interest. The cases were against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company. The claim of the companies was that their bonds, on which a tax was imposed, were mostly held by residents of New York and other States, and that Pennsylvania could not tax the property of citizens of other States. The Court decided that if the property was protected by Pennsylvania it could be made to pay its share of taxation. Judgment against the former company for twenty-two thousand dollars, and against the latter for twenty-three thousand dollars.

FROM ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson to Call Upon Queen Victoria.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 12. — To-day Queen Victoria accepted a letter from Mr. Reverdy Johnson, praying for an audience to be granted him for the purpose of taking formal leave of her Majesty on his retirement from office. The Queen replied by appointing the audience for to-morrow, when Mr. Johnson will present Mr. B. Moran, Secretary of Legation, who will assume the duties of Charge d'Affaires until the arrival of Mr. Lothrop Motley.

A MURDERER.

His Capture in New Haven.

From the New Haven Courier, May 12.

The further information in regard to the tragedy in Wallace street wrought an intense interest in the public mind. During the morning Captain Catlin went in a buggy to Plymouth to see the man arrested there on suspicion. He was not the person wanted, and he was discharged. The opinion prevailed in the Police Department that McVetey was still lurking somewhere in the city. During the forenoon Lieutenant Mullen and subordinate officers went to the old pavilion in East Water street, and searched it from top to bottom. Lieutenant Mullen next went to Michael McGovern's saloon to make a search. McGovern made no objection, and while the other officers kept watch outside, Lieutenant Mullen and Officer Brewer went to examine the upper story, while Officer Wrinn went to the cellar. This was divided into two parts by a partition, and had an outside door. On opening the door of the partition, which is rickety, it was pushed back. The Lieutenant called out to Officer Brewer, and learned that McVetey, who had been secreted there, had jumped out of the cellar door into an old building behind the saloon, and had passed out into Collis street, pursued by Officer Sheridan and several other officers. McVetey ran down Collis street to East, and then up East to Green, closely followed. Officer Sheridan shouted, and John Griffin caught the fugitive's arm, wheeling him around, and before he could resume his flight Officer Sheridan seized him. He made no resistance. Officer Wrinn put handcuffs upon the prisoner, and the party started for the station.

A Fallible Magician.

A horrible accident occurred a fortnight ago at the Cirque Napoleon, in Paris. A rival of Robert Houdin, Dr. Epstein, has entertained the Parisian public at the Fantaisies Parisiennes, and subsequently at the Cirque Napoleon, by a series of legerdemain feats, amongst which was that of allowing himself to be shot at by any one who would load a pistol and fire at him. He offered the pistol to two of the audience, who successively refused the experiment. It was finally accepted by a gentleman, who loaded and handed the pistol to one of the Cirque servants. The man, as desired, fired on Dr. Epstein. He immediately exclaimed, "I am killed," and fell, blood pouring from his mouth; a gaping wound in his breast being visible to the audience as he lay on the ground. The ramrod, by inconceivable carelessness, had not been withdrawn, and had consequently been shot right through the unfortunate exhibitor's breast. The rod was broken by the shock, and so violent was the ricochet that a fragment bounded back and struck the person who had involuntarily caused the accident. The sadness of the scene was increased by the frightful grief of two women, who, on seeing Dr. Epstein fall, rose from their seats and rushed on to the stage. They were the wife and daughter of the victim, of whose life there is little hope.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Smith vs. ——, with notice to John Lancaster. An action on a mortgage. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs $3080·20.

The Heirs of Jean Marie Louilier vs. John Hartman. A feigned issue to try the titles to real property. Verdict for plaintiffs, six cents.

Mary Lawrence and John Lawrence, to the use of the said Mary, vs. The Lawrence Metallic Paint and Mining Company. An action to recover an alleged balance due upon the sale to defendants of goods belonging to Mrs. Lawrence, and on moneys loaned to them. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Samuel Dougherty vs. John M. Snyder and John Crawford. An action of replevin to recover for an alleged unlawful distress for rent, plaintiff alleging that the landlord having broken covenants, was not entitled to rent. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

This morning the trial of the German, Joseph Droll, charged with the murder of Caspar Weis, was resumed, the Commonwealth's testimony not being concluded. It appears from the testimony that, on the night of March 6, the prisoner and deceased met in a tavern at Thirty-first and Jefferson streets, and quarrelled upon a petty difference as to whether the prisoner had removed a chair the deceased had been sitting in. The latter laid violent hands upon Droll, who pushed him off and refused repeated challenges to fight. When the prisoner left the tavern the deceased followed him; those inside heard a scuffle in the street, and upon running out saw Weis lying upon the ground and Droll running away. Near the fallen man was found an oak stave with blood upon it. The defense alleged that the prisoner was furiously attacked by the deceased, and only struck in self-defense. On trial, Charles W. Hoffner and Edgar M. Chipman, Esqs., for the defense.

Reverdy Johnson.

A few men of the last century are busy making arrangements here for a big dinner to Reverdy Johnson on his return from England. They propose to make it really a great big thing—big in price, big in the quantity and quality of attendance, and big in culinary ammunition. It is said a big importation of English roast beef and plum pudding, with lots of British beah, you know, will be made specially for this great prandial occasion. The ancient committee having the matter in charge are doing their best to get the heaviest subscriptions from people with the heaviest purses. One gentleman who was asked to come down handsomely to-day, remarked, "Oh, yes, I'll subscribe liberally, seeing that Reverdy has had few good dinners lately, and therefore will be in good trim for digesting one when he gets here."—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

—Grasshoppers are said to be swarming in some sections of Iowa.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 13, 1869.

We waive all comment on the local money market to-day, as nothing in the way of change is perceptible either in the present or immediate prospective. Efforts yesterday were made, probably by speculators in stocks, to create a panic in the New York market, by the report of an alliance between England, France, and Spain in opposition to this country and its foreign policy. Whether with or without foundation, the rumor was not credited, as may be seen by the condition of bonds and gold, which showed very little change one way or the other. The fact is that the condition of our trade is a far more serious source of trouble just now than any tripartite alliance could be, and as long as we continue to ship large amounts of gold to pay bond interest and to meet the huge balance of trade, constantly increasing, the market will continue to fluctuate with every idle rumor tending to complicate our foreign relations.

Governments are quiet but firm. Gold shows a decided upward tendency. The market opened at 137¾, and sales were made at 11·30 A. M. at 138½.

The volume of business effected in stocks today was light, but prices generally were steady. State loans were quiet, with sales of the second series at 106. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 101¾ for the new certificates. The Lehigh gold loan was steady at 95½@96.

Reading Railroad was moderately active and stronger, selling as high as 48⅛, closing, however, at 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55⅜; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 128⅜; Minehill Railroad at 54½; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30¾.

Canal and Coal stocks were neglected.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Mechanics', which sold at 31.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 28 for Girard College; and 13 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101¾	$1000 W Jer 7s	91
$1800 do	101¾	5 sh Mech Bk	31
$1200 do	101¾	6 sh Penna RR	57⅛
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 sc	106	4 do	57⅛
$100 C & A mt 6s '69	91¾	241 do	57⅛
$2000 Read 6s, '44-80	89	37 do	57⅛
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s	95½	11 do	57⅛
$2000 Leh V n bds. cp	95⅜	45 do	57⅛
$3000 do	95¾	22 do c&p.	57⅛
$1000 Elmira R 7s	91	5 do allotm's.	57
$5000 Leh R loan, 1s, 85wn	95¼	29 do rcpts, full pd	56¾
$500 do	96	7 sh Cam & Am R	128⅝
$2500 do, in $5008, 85wn	96	40 sh Leh Val R	55⅞
$500 do	96	12 sh Minehill R	54⅝
$9000 Phil & E 7s, 85	87	100 sh Phil & E R	30¾
$5000 do	87	500 do 1s, b30	30¾
$5000 do, b3wn	87	100 sh Reading b30	48⅜
$1000 do	87	100 do c	48⅛
		600 do 1s, b30	48⅛
		100 do s3	48⅜

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 120½@120¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119½@119¾; do., 1864, 115⅝@115¾; do., Nov., 1865, 116⅛@116¼; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1867, 117⅞@118⅛; do., 1868, 117⅞@118; 10-40s, 108⅜@109. Pacifics, 106⅛@106¾. Gold, 138.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120¾; do. 1862, 119½@119¾; do. 1864, 115⅝@115¾; do. 1865, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@118; do. 1867, new, 117⅞@118; do. 1868, 117⅞@118; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅜@106⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138⅛@138¾; Silver, 128¾@130.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119½@119¾; do. 1864, 115½@115¾; do. 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1865, 117⅛@118; do. July, 1867, 117⅞@118; do. July, 1868, 117⅞@118; 5s, 10-40, 108⅛@108⅝. Gold, 138⅛@138½.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	137⅜	10·45 A. M	138⅛
10·10 "	138	10·48 "	138⅛
10·20 "	138⅛	11·10 "	138⅛
10·22 "	138	11·25 "	138⅛
10·25 "	138⅛	11·30 "	138⅜
10·30 "	138	11·45 "	138⅜
10·35 "	138⅛	12·00 M	138⅜
10·40 "	138⅛		

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following is the official weekly statement:—

Receipts for week ending May 8, 1869	$19,498·24
" previous in 1869	50,951·12
Total	$70,951·12
To same period in 1868	13,666·89
Increase in 1869	$57,782·47

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Whatever the ultimate disposition of the Government bonds which Secretary Boutwell has decided to withdraw from the market, he faithfully complied with his promise to begin purchasing to-day, and made the awards within half an hour after the closing of the offers. The street is greatly perplexed as to his intentions about them, and the conflicting despatches from Washington kept the dealers rather excited. His plan has worked admirably. The bonds which he obtained were purchased at and below the contemporaneous market price. The accepted offers were:—$600,000 coupon 6's at 115·50, $500,000 registered 6's at 115·62, $25,000 registered 6's at 115·53, $100,000 registered 6's at 115·50, and $15,000 coupon 6's at 115·53. Inasmuch as the last Congress decided that these bonds are redeemable in gold, their purchase is therefore a saving of something like twenty per cent. on the principal. The report appears to have semi-official sanction that the Secretary will not cancel the bonds which he thus purchases, but will hold them in the Treasury, applying the interest saved upon them as a contribution to the sinking fund.

"Were he to destroy the bonds purchased, all his succeeding purchases would have to be made at constantly increasing prices. By keeping the speculators in doubt, however, as to his actual disposition of the bonds he will maintain the market at steady and unexcited quotations. With the bonds lying in the Treasury vaults he has a reserve with which to meet the expenses of the Government should there at any time be a deficiency in the revenues. The one great salient feature of his conduct is the earning of interest on the gold balance of the Treasury. To make this balance more productive in this respect should be his constant aim. When the opportunities for safely employing it at interest are so ample, he should not fail to make use of them. Mr. Boutwell, in his speech at the Stock Exchange, made a public pledge that he would not let the speculators use him. The market was very steady to-day. The quotation from London came 78 in the forenoon and 79 in the afternoon, which, with the improvement of ⅛ in consols, gives substance to a rumor that cable advices have been received to the effect that no further advance may be looked for to-morrow in the Bank of England discount rate. This improvement in the foreign price was reflected in a much firmer feeling in home prices, but without much advance. The latter are now so close upon the former that there is very little margin for a rise. The London market will have to recover all its ground lost in the late agitation before there can be much, if any, change here. The sagacity of Secretary Boutwell in stopping the speculative operators by his proposal not to cancel bonds contributed to this steady feeling.

"The money market yesterday was without essential change. The expectation of five per cent. rates on call have been disappointed; but the fluctuation to a lower rate than six per cent. last year did not begin before the 1st of June. Money is now very generally employed at six and seven per cent. on Governments, and seven on miscellaneous collaterals. Commercial paper was steady in the vicinity of eight per cent. for choice double name acceptances, with extreme quotations at seven and nine. There is a preference for longer dates, owing to the desire to earn full interest in the approaching period of easy money, when rates on call are likely to fall below the legal figure.

"Gold was weaker and declined from 138⅛ to 137¾; with the bulk of the business in the vicinity of 138⅛. The better feeling in London and the advance of one per cent. in bonds there led to the change. It was also the eve of the third of the series of Government sales of gold, the effect of which must in the long run be inimical to an advance in the premium. Cash gold was in good supply, and loans were made for carrying at rates from 8 to 4 per cent. per annum up to Clearing House time, and at 5 per cent. to flat in the afternoon. The Scotia took $10,000 in specie.

"The report of the Gold Exchange Bank is as follows:—Gold cleared, $98,843,000; gold balances, $2,095,077; currency balances, $2,759,867."

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Flour firm at $4·37½@$5·25. Oregon extras $4·50@5·12½. Wheat quiet at $1·30@1·32½. Legal Tenders, 72c.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Cotton unchanged. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; Valley red, $1·90@2·10. Corn firm; prime white, 80@81c.; prime yellow, 81@82c. Oats dull; prime, 78c. for Western; Maryland light, 70@73c. Rye dull at $1·35@1·45. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm but quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Stocks strong. Gold, 138⅛. Exchange, 109¼. 5-20s, 1862, 120; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865, 116¼; new, 118; do. 1867, 117¾; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 89; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 181¼; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 157⅛; Michigan Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 145¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155½.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton firm; 1000 bales sold at 28¼@28¾. Flour steady; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat dull and easier. Corn firmer; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@83c. for new. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 10,000 bushels at 83@84c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess $31@31·12½. Whisky dull but unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	181¼	West. Union Tel	44⅛
N. Y. and Erie R	31¾	Cleve. & Toledo	106¾
Ft. and Wa. R	96½	Toledo & Wabash	77⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R	106¼	Mil. & St. Paul R	79⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R	93	Adams

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE OXFORD AND HARVARD RACE.

From the N. Y. Times.

A cable despatch has told us that the match between the two champion amateur boat-clubs of England and America is really made; and as it so happens that these champion amateurs represent two illustrious colleges, the race itself will excite an interest far greater than could any possible struggle of professional oarsmen.

The Harvard challenge has three times been sent within two years in different forms; and as Oxford was unwilling to make a match involving the two different styles of rowing, point after point was conceded, until now the race has been arranged wholly on the Oxford plan. Undoubtedly, at the start, no such race was contemplated by our oarsmen. Harvard has about 500 under-graduates to choose a crew from, Oxford and Cambridge each from 2000 to 2500, and the latter average two or three years older. What the Harvard Club originally proposed was to test their plan of steering without coxswains against the Oxford plan of pulling with coxswains. They therefore desired that each crew should pull the race in its own way, and on its own system; but at lost they yielded everything. It is generally believed that, under the present conditions, Harvard has almost no chance to win, more especially as its new crew have never till now rowed together at all, while the "Oxford four" have pulled together in races for years; but that our American college will do itself credit, in spite of all odds, is beyond question; and in conquering it Oxford will have no trivial task.

In any case, the sympathies of our countrymen will go with Harvard, and even the many crews they have so often successfully met in friendly rivalry, believing them to be worthy representatives of American non-professional oarsmanship, will send good wishes with them. A single exception, however, is the *Tribune's* London correspondent, who appears to carry juvenile grudges into maturer life, and who characteristically tries to counteract the praise the London papers have given to the Harvard proposal to row their English cousins in their own waters and on their own terms. "The victory of *our Harvard friends*," he writes, "should they win it, will be considerably less splendid than a victory by a crew of eight; but their chance of winning in a four is beyond question greater—a good eight is the culmination of all the science and art there is in rowing." And again:—"The victory *would not be accepted as decisive*," for "the university which has the best eight has necessarily the best four. Harvard must, therefore, be prepared to find the contest they propose considered as an incomplete trial of strength."

This desire to deny laurels not yet won, and laurels contended for under such hopeless odds, is sharply rebuked by our contemporaries. The *Herald* pertinently asks *why* a "good eight" is the "culmination of rowing" more than a good "six." The American colleges pull six oars, and yet Harvard consented last year (having a more practised crew than the present) to row Oxford in an eight-oared boat. The *World* adds that Oxford and Cambridge have "four or five times as many undergraduates to choose their oarsmen from" as Harvard. Even *Bell's Life* thinks it rather hard that Harvard, unused to such local difficulties and obstructions, should have to row the Putney course; but the *Tribune* correspondent remarks that "Harvard is clearly right about that." However, this genial and generous writer need not worry—there is little doubt that Harvard will be beaten in the unequal contest. However, if, with a crew thought thus far to be less perfect than those of two years preceding, Harvard makes a good show against the first team of four that Oxford ever turned out, on their waters and on their terms, perhaps a return visit another year may give a better fortune to the gallant adventurers.

A CHECK TO PRUSSIA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Many have been the reports circulated by the European press in reference to the magnitude of the warlike preparations at present being carried out by Prussia, or virtually by Count Bismark. Hundreds of men are employed in removing trees around the fortifications and preparing everything for a case of emergency. Moreover, the King of Prussia is to go on a tour of inspection to the northern seaports about the middle of the present month, from whence he will probably visit the fortified towns along the Rhine. All these precautions cannot have escaped the watchful eyes of interested neighbors, especially after the publication of Count Bismark's ideas respecting the future form to be adopted by the map of Europe. The city of Mayence is a strong point, and lately has been particularly favored with the Premier's attention; in fact, from reports current we are led to presume that it is at present occupied on a scale equal to that of a war footing by Prussian soldiers, and the consequence is that France and Austria are determined to find out what this means. Basing their demand upon the cession of the principality of Hesse to the North German Confederation, they ask by what right Prussia occupies the fortress of Mayence. Should this question be enforced, we may anticipate that stronger arguments than diplomacy will be brought forward by Bismark, which may tend to kindle the firebrand of war now evidently pending in Europe. Such is the dread of an early struggle that merchants in Europe refuse to close forward contracts for the purchase and delivery of goods, which must necessarily be very detrimental to the general interests, causing a prejudicial effect both to the laboring classes and to the capitalists. Count Bismark has proved himself an able statesman, and has doubtless given the matter due consideration before entering upon his programme; but in his endeavors to aggrandize his fatherland he must not forget the difference existing between the kingdom of Prussia and the North German Confederation.

THE TREASURY—WHERE AWAY?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The dubious announcement that Mr. Boutwell hesitates to enter upon a clear, definite policy of employing the Government's surplus to reduce its liabilities and its annual burden of interest is received with exultation by all those who wish to put up the premium on gold and postpone to the utmost the return to specie payments. They hail it as an evidence that the Secretary is weak and vacillating, and that he can be bullied and backed down whenever they shall deem it advisable to make the necessary effort.

We firmly believe them mistaken. Mr. Boutwell is yet new to the grave responsibilities of his office, and may possibly evince the trepidation of a novice; but he will soon realize that he has to choose between going afoot or on horseback, and that, if he shrinks from riding, he will assuredly be ridden. He must give the law to the gold-gamblers and stock manipulators or allow them to dictate to him; and he will find the former by much the more honorable and useful relation. It may seem difficult at the outset; but Salmon P. Chase in the Treasury did not hesitate to face that difficulty, and it is every way better that Mr. Boutwell should not.

Are we to march straight on to national solvency and a reduction of the interest on our national debt? This is the practical question. Mr. Boutwell has a bounteous revenue, and a larger surplus than any Finance Minister of an indebted government ever carried from year to year as has here been done. Our war debt was, for the most part, wisely, and with statesmanlike foresight, so funded that, though the Government need not pay it till it had run twenty years, it might pay it after five years. The purpose was avowed and palpable—to enable the Treasury, after peace, to fund at a lower rate of interest. Yet the five years have expired on many millions of the debt, and we are still paying six per cent. thereon. It is a shame that we do it—a confession of impotence and defeat. A great, honest, unselfish financier in the Treasury, unless thwarted by Congress, should have so managed that every one of these Five-twenties, the moment the five years elapsed, would have been converted into a five per cent. running ten years, or a four per cent. running forty or fifty years. We think Mr. McCulloch is a good deal richer and the country far poorer than if this had been accomplished.

Mr. Boutwell can so manage the national finances that capitalists shall be soliciting as a favor that we sell them short five per cents. or long fours at par, and allow them to convert their five-twenties into a four per cent. consol or a short five, rather than compel them to take the gold for thir bonds, on which the five years' option has matured or is maturing. To do this, he has but to make gold plenty and bonds scarce. The means are in his hands; has he the ability and the nerve to use them steadily, firmly, persistently? We believe he has; and in that faith trust that he will make few proclamations of his doubts or his purposes, but ACT.

THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST.

From the N. Y. World.

The Egyptians used to parade a skeleton at their feasts, possibly as a hint of what every guest would come to when the meat was gone, and certainly as reminder that the gayest, most hilarious hours have their drawbacks. In like manner, it may be permitted to at least one paper—while the whole country is jubilant over the completion of that truly national work, the Pacific Railroad—to tone down the general enthusiasm by showing that, great as this enterprise is, it is by no means the "big thing" it is made appear on paper, and that serious obstacles interpose to prevent that success which sanguine people look for at the very opening of the road. Those who expect to see the silks and teas of China and Japan and the mineral wealth of the Pacific slope coming by this highway in untold quantities this summer, and the coal of Pennsylvania and the cotton fabrics of Rhode Island going to the far West by the same means, will be sadly mistaken. There is great danger of our over-estimating the freight traffic to be done by this road, and for the following reasons:—At the start, we concede all honesty in the expenditures for and the equipment of the road. No doubt, the projectors, builders, and directors have done all they promised, perhaps all they proposed. But the construction of the road has been hasty and necessarily flimsy, and it has but one track. For hundreds of miles this single track runs through a wilderness, which would be a howling one if there were anything to howl at, and the rails are laid over the otherwise trackless waste, where the first rude settlements are yet to be established before the Poet-Laureate of the West can sing:—

"There the red Indian once took his delight,
There fit and bled;
Now the inhabitants is mostly white,
With nary red."

Consequently, it does not need even a railroad man to see that such a road through such a region will waste an enormous proportion of its power in running itself. Double track roads in civilized and settled sections—and all railroads which pretend to do a paying business are doubled-tracked—have wood, water, machine shops, locomotive stations, and general material to refit at proper intervals along the route, and, in common phrase, "everything is handy," meaning literally at hand. But this road, running through the wilderness and over wastes, must expend a great deal of its power in conveying men and materials for repairs from one point to another, in some places even in carrying wood and water, and hence will be unable to utilize itself to any great extent for other purposes. If we should reckon the power of a double-track road in a favorable locality at 80 parts out of 100, the power in proportion of this single-track road across the continent would not be more than 5 or 6 parts out of 100. The rest would be wasted on itself in carrying men and materials for its own repairs, and wood and water for its own consumption. So that we need not look at the present—certainly not till twe tracks are laid, and they in the most substantial manner—for the wealth of India and China and the riches of the West to be brought over the track now laid. Two tracks are necessary to make the road efficient for freight traffic. Even then the rates of freight will necessarily be so high that we can expect only the transport by this route of bullion and costly articles for which there may be a pressing demand, while for many years to come, perhaps till several roads cross the country to the Pacific, the bulk of these things, as now, will come by sea. That there will be a lively passenger trade over the new track, especially during the coming summer, and in spite of the high fares, there is no doubt. Curiosity and the spirit of speculation will draw many men from the East to the far West by this road. But the first snow will check even this tide of travel, which will then be attended by many discomforts and much danger; and the amount of freight brought or carried over the entire length of the line for the few coming months will be quite inconsiderable. We do not write these words to disparage the great work, which was so well begun and has been so successfully concluded, nor to dishearten those who have full faith that the road needed but to be opened to fulfil at once all that they hoped or dreamed. But it is well enough to state the actual situation pretty much as it really is, and to anticipate the howls of disappointment which some of the most sanguine believers in this scheme will be sure to set up next November.

AN ILLUMINATION FOR THE "SUN."

From the N. Y. World.

In his published telegram to the President, Mr. Train calls upon the Executive to stop aid from going to the Cubans, because the Fenian invasion of Canada was stopped. The two cases are not parallel. If there were no insurrection in Cuba, and if the steamers with soldiers and materials of war were sailing directly for that island to begin one, the Executive would be bound to interfere just as it did in the case of the Fenians. On the other hand, if there had been in Canada in 1866 a powerful revolt against the British Government, and if our authorities had stopped a steamer's load of passengers, with arms and ammunition, starting say for the French Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they would have done what Mr. Train asks to have done in the present instance.

Certainly, if we allow Spencer rifles and metallic cartridges to be shipped for Havana to be used in killing the patriots of Cuba, we must also allow people going to the British and Danish colonies in the West Indies to leave peacefully, and to take rifles and cartridges also if they desire to do so. To stop them would be a stretch of power, and an act of officious sympathy with Spain which would deserve the sternest condemnation of the American people. —*N. Y. Sun.*

We must illuminate the *Sun!*

There is no sympathy in the United States for the Spanish government of Cuba, and no likelihood of any. An admirer of General Dulce would be a difficult person to find among the citizens of this country. It is therefore easy and safe, so far as popular approval goes, to denounce Spanish rule in Cuba.

The Cuban insurgents need arms and men. There is no legal obstacle against their purchasing as much of the former in this market as they can pay for, and even more, provided they can get credit. Our manufactories and warehouses are wide open to them. And no Federal officer has a right to prevent the shipment of these arms, or stop their departure, unless, by combination with persons or things, they rise to the consequence of "a military expedition or enterprise." Collector Grinnell cannot refuse the clearance of a vessel for Cuba merely because she has arms on board. He can only detain a vessel manifestly built for war purposes, laden principally with arms or munitions of war, when he is satisfied she is to be employed against a friendly power.

There is no law either to prevent as many men as see fit from leaving this country voluntarily, unhired, unengaged, and unenlisted on our soil, to fight against Spain or any other foreign country. During our own war, the Government tried to stop citizens from going away to avoid the draft. But now, anybody can expatriate himself who chooses so to do, and carry a gun, a sword, a dagger, or a 300-pounder with him. There is no possible municipal or international difficulty in Mr. Dana mounting his velocipede to-morrow, and, with a first-class Parrott gun in his coat-tail pocket, skimming across the waters to the aid of General Cespedes or General Dulce. It is not a crime for Mr. Dana to leave this country with intent to enlist in a foreign military service, nor to transport persons out of the port of New York on his velocipede, with their consent, who have an intention of so enlisting. It *is* a crime, however, to hire or enlist persons, or to be hired or enlisted, *in the United States* to go abroad with a purpose to serve foreigners in war.

The fact of insurrection or no insurrection does not change the law or the obligations of neutral powers. Nor is an illegal enterprise or expedition, starting in fraud or violation of neutral laws, made legal by sailing for an intermediate port like St. Thomas. Mr. Train is perfectly correct in saying that what it was criminal for the Fenians to do in respect to Canada, it is equally criminal for the Cuban insurgents in New York to do in respect to Spain.

But while it is quite legal for citizens to depart from the United States under the restrictions we have laid down, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for military aid of the insurrection, they must remember that they thereupon cease to be entitled to the protection of the Government they leave behind if caught by General Dulce as combatants. And it is of just this that General Grant ought to admonish all persons. If a hundred young men from this city leave to-morrow, in a legal manner, for Cuba, and are captured on the island while assisting the rebellion, by the Spanish forces, does Grant intend to intervene and save them from the cruelties of war? If he does not, then he should say so by proclamation.

OUR BILL AGAINST ENGLAND—THE WAY TO SETTLE IT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

There are indications in various quarters that Great Britain is sounding public opinion on the subject of settling the Alabama claims by ceding to the United States some portion of her North American territory. The visit of Mr. Thornton, her Ambassador at Washington, to the Canadas; the significant utterances of some of the provincial journals concerning the growing desire of portions of their inhabitants for annexation to the American Union; and the undisguised anxiety of the Gladstone Ministry not only to avoid a rupture with us, but even to stand well with the great republic, all indicate the steady, though doubtless slow, drift of the tide toward this peaceful solution of our international difficulties.

Time was when England carried herself with an arrogant and insulting air toward this country. All that has disappeared. Her dismal failure as a military power in the Crimean war, and the gigantic force we exhibited in our late conflict, have brought her statesmen to a very serious and salutary frame of mind respecting the inevitable result of an attempt on our part to conquer the Canadian Dominion. The prompt and almost defiant rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty has taught England that we are in no mood to be trifled with. She knows that there is no nation on earth with whom the masses of our people, both at the North and at the South, would so heartily go to war as with that double-dealing Government which, during the Rebellion, deeply offended the North by promising to do nothing while it did so much, and keenly disappointed the South by the promise to do much while in fact it did so little. In a war, therefore, for a redress of grievances, the North would delight to punish England for her hypocrisy, while the South would be eager to scathe her for her treachery.

English statesmen are well aware that we should not fight our main battle on the sea, where her equality with us, possibly her superiority over us, would be of avail to her, but on the land, and right at our own doors, where our superiority both of resources and of position would tell against her with tremendous odds. Of course we should not wholly neglect the element where Farragut, Porter, and their compeers won laurels; though our iron-clads would be chiefly employed in aiding land batteries in defending our harbors and coasts, while swift privateers would be chasing British merchantmen in whatever sea they dared to unfurl the Union Jack. The great contest, however, would be waged in the provinces lying north of the St. Lawrence and east of the St. Croix. In three months after the commencement of hostilities, three armies, each numbering at least a hundred thousand men, would invade Canada West and Canada East, and New Brunswick, against neither of which could England bring half so heavy a force in double the time. In a word, we should overrun the British provinces, and hold every strategic point there, ere the close of the first summer's campaign. And in such a contest, how our American citizens of Hibernian descent, and especially the Fenians, would strike at once for the star-spangled banner and the green flag! These classes alone would be almost sufficient to fill up armies which would be led to victory by some of the bravest officers who fought in our civil war.

So obvious is this that England will never drive us to arms to vindicate our rights and punish her wrongs. The people of the United States do not clamor for fighting, nor ask even for an apology according to the sentimental suggestion of Senator Sumner. They simply want their pay. We would take it in cash, but the British Chancellor of the Exchequer can hardly make the two ends of the year meet, and has no money to spare. With plenty of territory lying at our doors, which she holds by a frail tenure, England had better voluntarily cede to us enough to liquidate our demands, lest we levy upon it with the strong hand. If she will do this, we will magnanimously receipt our bill.

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,
REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,
No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.
An elegant assortment of my own make of
Chest and Upright Refrigerators,
Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,
NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers.
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.
This is to give notice, That on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. ELLING, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAE, Esq., Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. M. GREGORY,
5 13 th3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of VICTOR SEGONNE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES LANDOUZEY, Administrator of Victor Segonne, filed by MARIE LANDOUZEY, Executrix, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY E. WALLACE, Esq., No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 1 stath3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the second account of JACOB R. REESE and SOLOMON SHEPHARD, administrators of GEORGE B. REESE, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of GEORGE M. CONARROE, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 stuth 5t

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
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HAVE REMOVED THEIR
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
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HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
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Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.
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The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
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This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different Kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
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5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a meeting of the American Sunday School Union, held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Managers to serve for the ensuing year:—Joseph H. Dulles, James Bayard, David Lewis, George H. Stuart, Alexander Brown, Alexander Van Rensselaer (New York), George Nugent, Henry Croskey, Nelson Kingsbury, W. Dwight Bell, J. Livingston Erringer, and Alexander Whilldin. The board consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and thirty-six Managers, twelve of whom are elected annually. The society is national and catholic, and adopts the union plan—the better to be able to reach localities where antagonisms are rife, and where denominational effort is inoperative. It has had some seventy-five missionaries in the field during the past year, located in twenty-three different States of the Union, exclusive of thirty-eight student missionaries and Bible-readers employed in New York city, under the auspices of our auxiliary, the New York Sunday School Missionary Union. Hundreds of new schools have been organized, and tens of thousands of children have been reached who, without this agency, would be growing up in utter neglect.

—At the annual meeting of the Law Academy, held last evening, officers were elected for the ensuing year. Hon. George Sharswood was elected Provost; William D. Wetherill, President; Charles E. Morgan, Jr., Secretary; John Swords, Treasurer; Inman Horner, Librarian; and George Peirce, Recorder.

—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Brig Hidee, for Kingston, with 3000 gallons; brig Josephine, for Trinidad de Cuba, with 2000 do.; ship Kosmos, for Rotterdam, 205,513 do.; barque Island, for Antwerp, with 110,271 do.; barque Poseidon, for Cork, with 113,049 do.; barque Sheppard, for Cienfuegos, with 3000 do.; and barque Elizabeth, for Barbadoes, with 1600 do., making a total of 437,833 gallons for the week, and 6,400,339 do. exported since the first of January, 1869. Four ships, seven barques, and five brigs are now loading with petroleum.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138.

—A severe gale passed over Galveston on Tuesday night.

—An unknown Swede committed suicide at Chicago yesterday.

—$10,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—A portion of a bridge at Poughkeepsie fell yesterday, killing one man.

—The Commercial Convention at New Orleans promises to be a success.

—The Seventeenth Infantry Regiment landed at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

—The wheat crop in the Northwestern States promises a remarkable yield.

—The British and French Ministers are visiting the mining regions of this State.

—The President called upon Commissioner Fisher at the Patent Office yesterday.

—Among the visitors to the President yesterday were Senators Cole, Spencer, and Pomeroy.

—G. C. Goodwin, a druggist of Boston, was found dead in the streets of New York yesterday.

—The Californians in New York celebrated the completion of the Pacific Railroad yesterday.

—James M. Weakley was yesterday appointed Deputy Secretary of this State, vice J. B. Gara, resigned.

—The suspected Cuban filibustering craft Quaker City is now lying under the guns of the revenue cutter McCulloch.

—Books for subscription to the stock of the Danville, Olney, and Ohio Railroad were opened at Olney, Ill., yesterday.

—The forty-fourth anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated at New York yesterday, Bishop McIlvaine presiding.

—The President has appointed Hon. Benjamin Wade a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, vice Webster, resigned.

—The Government yesterday purchased one million dollars of 5-20 bonds. The successful sellers were Jay Cooke & Co. and Fisk & Hatch.

—The Republicans of Luzerne county elected delegates to the State Convention yesterday, and instructed them to vote for Governor Geary.

—Silvan Johnson, an aged colored man, was burned to death at Herring Pond, Mississippi, on Tuesday, while attempting to put out a bonfire.

—William B. Spooner, the President of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, declines to resign, as requested by a vote of the association.

—An explosion occurred in the chemical works of Pendleton & Brothers yesterday. One man was fatally and two slightly injured. The building was destroyed.

—At the municipal election in Providence, R. I., yesterday, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected over his Sprague-Republican and Democratic competitors.

—The House Ways and Means Committee were assembled at New York yesterday, to examine custom-house officers and take preliminary steps for the preparation of a new Tariff bill.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 12.—Sir John Crampton, British Minister to Spain, has asked to be recalled.

BERLIN, May 12.—In the North German Parliament, the bill for the payment of delegates came up for a third reading, and, after protracted debate, was rejected.

LONDON, May 12.—News has been received from Teheran of a desperate conflict in the streets between two religious sects. Both sides were armed. It is reported that three hundred men were killed. Troops were called out and dispersed the combatants.

LISBON, May 12.—The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro has arrived. Advices from Asuncion are to April 3. President Lopez was reported to hold a strong position in the interior, with 9000 men and 40 guns. The allied force were on the point of marching to attack him.

MADRID, May 12.—Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has terminated in serious disorder in the capital. A plot against the government is on foot. The conspirators have been tampering with the garrison of Lisbon.

LONDON, May 12.—There is much agitation at Paris in consequence of the elections. Four public meetings, in different parts of the city, have been dispersed by the police.

MADRID, May 12.—In the Cortes to-day, an amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Republicans, to the effect that all powers emanate from the nation, and all persons to whom they are entrusted must be elected by and held responsible to the people, was considered. Prim approves the proposition for a Regency under Serrano.

HAVANA, May 12.—Accounts from Spanish sources represent that, after the fight at Altagracia, General Lesca reached Puerto Principe with his convoy, the insurgents being unable to detain him, and that the Cubans lost one hundred in killed and wounded. The *Diario* says two hundred, but the *Voz de Cuba* doubts the correctness of the *Diario's* information. Letona, who made official reports of the affair, gives a few details. He says that, since the fight, the rebels cannot get together two thousand men. The taxes for the coming fiscal year are to be reduced sixty per cent. The *Gaceta* publishes accounts of further confiscations.

HAVANA, May 12.—News from Mexico to the 5th inst. has been received. The revolutionists in Sinaloa were routed and fled to the mountains. The appointment of Mr. Skelton, American Consul at Mexico, was well received. Mexican journals represent the Prussian Minister as a mere commercial agent, and state that Guanajuato is extremely hostile, and bids defiance to the Ministry. The proposition to issue greenbacks meets with great opposition. The idea of the establishment of a protectorate by the United States caused much excitement among the Mexicans.

The City Election Contest.

Before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, the testimony in the contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon.

George W. Iseminger testified that he resided at No. 127 Cottage street, and voted the Democratic ticket in the Tenth division of the First ward in October last, that he has a son named Charles Henry, but he was at the Dry Tortugas during the election. (Henry Iseminger is No. 12 on the list of voters.)

Charles F. Dyer testified that he voted the Republican ticket in October; that he lived at No. 1843 South Second street in October last; moved there in April, 1868, from Camden; was twenty-two years of age on the 9th of last April.

Frank Schweiger testified that he resided at No. 208 Williamson street, and that no George R. Scott or John R. Scott lived with him in October, 1869.

Several witnesses were examined who had been refused the right to vote on papers issued in September by the Supreme Court.

Jacob Zimmerman testified that he offered to vote the Democratic ticket, but the vote was thrown out, because some one in the crowd denounced him as a deserter. Witness showed the Examiners his discharge papers from the army.

The rest of the witnesses were parties who had been refused the right to vote on the Supreme Court papers issued in September.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings.

The Convention met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the business on hand being the election of the Standing Committee of the diocese,

Rev. Dr. Rudder offered a resolution to the effect that the tellers be instructed to reject all votes which bear any peculiar mark to distinguish them. One ticket was of a peculiar shape, and under the names of candidates was a printed recommendation to support it. The resolution of Dr. Rudder gave rise to much discussion, and, after several motions to lay it on the table, etc., had been disposed of, it was declared carried.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the Standing Committee, the following persons having been appointed tellers:—For the Clergy, Revs. Messrs. E. A. Fogo, John Bolton, and F. A. Warriner. For the Laity, Messrs. Henry Ingersoll, Dr. Coppee, and S. V. Merrick.

A committee of three was appointed to nominate candidates for Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

Fifteen hundred copies of Rev. Phillips Brooks' Convention Sermon were ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Dr. Howe, recommending parishes to insure the lives of their pastors, was adopted.

The tellers appointed to receive the votes for nominees of the Standing Committee reported the result of the ballot. There were elected Rev. Drs. H. J. Morton, G. Emlen Hare, D. R. Goodwin, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Messrs. Thomas Robbins, Richard S. Smith, William F. Griffith, John Bohlen, and Charles E. Lex. This left one clerical member to be elected; but before proceeding to a second ballot a motion to adjourn was carried.

Of the two tickets voted for the Standing Committee, one was understood to represent the High, the other Low Church advocates, though one of the clerical and three of the lay nominees were on both tickets. The Low Church nominees were all chosen except Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., who is considered extreme in his Low Church views.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE ALUMNI.

The Recent Charge of Judge Allison to the Grand Jury Under Consideration.

A special meeting of this organization was held last night, at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut, to take into consideration the late charge of Judge Allison to the Grand Jury, as to certain alleged abuses in the management of the college.

Mr. W. E. Littleton presided, and, on motion, a committee of six were appointed to draft resolution, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After consultation, they reported the following, which were adopted:—

Whereas, The Alumni of Girard College, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity and proper conduct of that institution, the comfort and care of its pupils, and general management of its affairs, have read with regret the strictures contained in the charge of Judge Allison to the Grand Jury as to certain alleged abuses existing in the College, and having had, during from seven to eight years' experience and residence in the institution, every opportunity for accurate knowledge on the subject, do

Resolve, That for the whole term of our residence therein, under the administration of President William H. Allen, no such abuses or excesses as were referred to in the charge of his Honor Judge Allison existed, and that the course of treatment and discipline as to the pupils was uniformly kind and considerate.

And we do further resolve, That President Allen enjoys the unbounded respect and affection of every graduate of Girard College, and we feel assured that the same paternal kindness extended by him to us, while inmates of that institution, has always been, is now, and will be in the future, exercised towards those who have succeeded or may succeed us as pupils therein.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, by their efforts to promote the interests of the College, are entitled to our hearty co-operation and indorsement, and we are fully satisfied that their course has been for the good of the institution.

A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Geary, and invite him to be present at the anniversary meeting on the 21st inst.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Henry A. Adams.

Commodore Henry A. Adams, who died at his residence in this city on Tuesday last, after an illness, caused by paralysis, of nearly two years, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was born in this city, and entered the naval service on the 15th of March, 1814, receiving his first appointment in this State. He was in the sea service a little over twenty-two years, on shore duty over fourteen years, and unemployed eighteen years and upwards. He was appointed lieutenant on the 15th of January, 1825, and in 1831 was attached to the receiving ship in Baltimore. In 1834 he was ordered to the rendezvous in this city, and in 1838 and 1839 was attached to the sloop-of-war Concord. In 1840 he was sent to the receiving ship in New York, but returned to Philadelphia in 1841, and was stationed at the Naval Asylum. He was assigned to the steamship Mississippi in 1846, but was again placed in command of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia in 1851. In 1852 he received his appointment as Fleet Captain of the East India fleet, which position he filled until 1855, when he was assigned to special duty under the State Department, and in 1858 was appointed Inspector of Ordnance. He was commander on board the Sabine in 1859, and held that position until 1861, when he obtained leave of absence. In 1863 he was detailed for special duty at Philadelphia, and in 1864 as Commodore in this city. In 1866 he was placed on waiting orders, and so continued until 1868.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Letter from General Butler Relative Thereto.

At a meeting of the Springfield armorers on Monday evening, the following letter from General Butler, giving an account of his interview with the President in relation to the eight-hour law, was read:—

LOWELL, May 7, 1869.—Mr. Felix Chillingworth—Dear Sir:—Your note was not received until yesterday, owing to my absence from my office. The exact facts are these:—On Monday a week ago I called to take leave of President Grant on my return from Washington, and in the course of the conversation suggested the difference in regard to the opinions of the two Attorneys-General on the Eight-hour law. It was remarked that if the law was a bad one, the best way to repeal an obnoxious law was to have it enforced; that it was plain that it was the true intent and meaning of Congress that eight hours should be a day's work for mechanics in Government employ, and that that day's work should be paid for as days' works or whatever length of hours were ordinarily paid for in the same employments by persons not doing Government work in the neighborhood. General Grant assented to this proposition of mine, and said that he had it in his intention to issue an order which should make the action of all the departments uniform on the subject of hours of labor, as they were dissimilar now, and should carry out what seemed to be the clear intention of the law. I understood him to say that it would be done as soon as the gentlemen of the Cabinet who were absent should return, and I left him with the full understanding and belief that such an order would be issued at once. I should not have spoken of the fact, because I do not retail private conversations of public men, if there had been anything in the matter which seemed at all confidential or even private; but as it was spoken of freely, and the determination above stated expressed freely in the presence of another gentleman as well as myself, I felt at liberty to mention it, and did mention it on my return home on the following Wednesday. I believe I have fully answered all your inquiry, and have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

THE MARY LOWELL.

Capture of the American Brig by the Spaniards—How England Regards It.

The London *Daily News* of the 1st instant has an editorial on the capture of the American brig Mary Lowell by the Spanish authorities. The act it denounces as an insult to England, totally unjustifiable, and one which should claim immediate attention on the part of the British Government. General Dulce's proclamation is severely criticized, and his instructions to his subordinates have tended to place all concerned in this high handed act in a very awkward position. The article concludes:—

In this unpleasant business there is only one redeeming feature, and that is, that if a quarrel is to occur it is much better for the Spaniards to have it with us than with the Americans, who seek a *casus belli* for the purpose of annexing Cuba. In this very case of the Mary Lowell the Yankees are most anxious to claim her as their own, and they maintain that she was seized on the high seas, and that they have a right to demand her restitution to them. This we deny, and there is ample evidence to prove that the wrong done was inflicted on England. And thus in one sense we do a service to Spain by quarrelling, for we save her from a much more dangerous enemy. There is no doubt that if the Americans could find a good cause for hostilities they would make quick work with Cuba, and despoil Spain in a very brief campaign of a possession which the Yankee appetite for acquisition has long marked out as a most toothsome and inviting morsel. As it is, the Americans are straining every point to maintain the insurrection in Cuba. Wherever they can pierce the blockade maintained by the Spanish cruisers they pour in men, arms, money, and all supplies of war. In the face of their policy respecting the Alabama claims they cannot do this avowedly; but there is abundant proof that they do it effectively; and it is out of the excessive irritation of the Spaniards at this systematic filibustering that the affair of which we treat has sprung. General Dulce, in a passion, seems to have lost his head, and his subordinates followed suit in a ready, angry manner; and thus it comes that the cannon of the Defense, Doris, Favorite, Jason, and other ships of the West India squadron may possibly have some powder-sent message to convey to the forts of Havana. It is, of course, clear that, however angry the Spaniards may be with the United States, and however justifiable their anger, their unpleasant frame of mind is no excuse for violating international law and making captures in British waters. We have, therefore, to demand from them the immediate surrender of the Mary Lowell, with a satisfactory apology for her seizure. If this demand be not complied with, Commodore Phillimore will proceed to discuss the reason why. We hope that he may be spared this unpleasant alternative, and that the Captain-General may yield to the dictates of law and reason. The news from the West Indies will be anxiously looked for, and it will be most welcome if it brings tidings that we shall hear no more of the Mary Lowell.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, and furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co., of this city, for the week ending April 29, 1869:—

Thomas Henning, Toronto; Miss H. P. Williams, New York; John Ferguson and party, New York; William Y. W. Ripley, Rutland, Vt.; Lot C. Clark, New York; Charles Appleton, Miss Nettie Appleton, Miss Mary Appleton, Miss Rosie and Maria Appleton, Cambridge; Amos D Smith and family, Providence; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; A. T. Pope, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cole, Miss A. M. Brown, Massachusetts; Cyrus W. Field and family, Miss Jennie L. Field, New York; G. M. Chardavoyne, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Williamson, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Master W. B. Smith, New York; Mrs. C. Bainbridge Smith, New York; Elliot C. Cowdin and family, New York; William Veazie, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Tucker, Boston; I. J. Merritt, New York; Oscar G. Sawyer, New York; Melville Eggleston, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Berryman and family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mackenzie, Miss Advenne Webster, New York; George Landreth, Philadelphia; George O. Hall, George Lowther, C. S. Parsons, Jr., New York; John Bevan, Baltimore; Robert T. Swan, Alexander Pope, Jr., Boston; Mr and Mrs. H. M. Bliss, New York; Miss F. E. Baker, Albany (N. Y.); Mrs. Victoria Forrest, Charles B. Wood, Miss H. J. Jellerson, New York; Edward B. Sterling; Watertown (N. Y.); William M. Gould, M. D., Miss C. M. Gibson, Dr. S. M. Labriskie, Mrs. A. G. Labriskie, Archibald W. Spier, Smith Ely, Edwin A. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bridgman, New York; Charles D. Postow, China; Mrs. W. H. Smith, New York; G. H. Wolcott, New York; C. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Harroun, New York; Richard S. Palmer, New York; Miss Lobdell, Miss Sears, Boston; W. H. Hastings, Boston; Mrs. John C. Jaques, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Stetson, Boston; H. Dwight Williams, Wiesbaden; Arthur C. Walworth, Alanson Bigelow, Mrs. Alanson Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, Miss Ware, Boston; L. G. Ware, Burlington (Vt.); Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Knight, Mrs. R. Knight and daughter, New York; Commander R. B. Lowry, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Pearce and child, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Newland, Miss F. Burds, Detroit (U. S. A.); Mrs. James Dickinson Smith, Master Arch. H. Smith, Miss Helen W. Smith, Dickinson Smith and nurse, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bierstadt, Miss Osborne, New York; Isaac Fenno and wife, Boston; G. A. Sconcia, New York.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 45	MOON SETS	9 08
SUN SETS	7 08	HIGH WATER	3 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
New York	Havre	New York	May 1
Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 4
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 4
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May 5
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May 6

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	New York	Bremen	May 13
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	May 13
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 13
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 13
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer P. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Scotland, Rose, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Geo. S. Berry, Berry, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Newburyport, do.
Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr Minnesota, Thing, Medford, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, do.
Schr J. F. Frazier, Madge, New York, do.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Charlestown, do.
Schr M. J. Adams, Billings, St. Mary's river, Fla., Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. O'Donohue, Smith, Salem, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Saco, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, do.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Tejuca, Howell, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Warren & Gregg. Had fine weather to Hatteras; since, heavy gales from N.W. to NE., blowing at times with the fury of a hurricane, in squalls from all points of the compass; shifted cargo in between decks. Lat. 34 34, long 73 30, fell in with the total wreck of the English barque Penguin, of Liverpool, N. S., with a cargo of sugar, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, for New York; took from the wreck the captain, his wife, two children, and the crew, and brought them to this port; as it was blowing heavy at the time, with a high sea, it was impossible to save anything from the wreck.
Russ. brig Ida, Ingman, 63 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.
Brig George E. Dale, Harding, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Dallett & Son—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Katahdin, Saunders, 16 days from Mayaguez, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. Howe, McElheney, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr C. A. Jones, Griffin, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Watten & Sons.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, 7 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr R. Palmer, Ackley, 17 days from St. Martin's, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
Schr Wm. Allen, Rogers, 19 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr E. P. Douglass, Ellis, 12 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Conquest & Lowber.
Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, 16 days from Mobile, with iron, etc., to Lathbury, Wiskersham & Co.
Schr Jas. O'Donohue, Smith, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr R. M. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to James Barrett.
Schr Jas. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barrett.
Sloop Boxer, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Barque George Henry, from Newcastle, Eng.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig John Shay and schr Minnie Reppher, both from Zaza—ordered to Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Melbourne, Horton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 30th ult.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.
Barque Meaco, Wortinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rio Janeiro 28th March.
Barque Albatross, Davis, hence for St. John, N. B., was spoken 9th inst., lat. 38 30, long. 71 20.
Barque Scud, Crosby, hence, at Palermo 30th ult.
Barque Scridderen, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 29th ult.
Barque Dyzadon, Gahrsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 30th ult.
Barque Julia Nichols, Dade, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 1st inst.
Barque Vinco, Cameron, hence, at Lossiemouth 28th ult.
Schrs St. Croix, Collins; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; A. Wooley, King; and Lady Ellen, Doughty, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Wm. Walton, Reeves, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Wilmington, N. C., via Norfolk, at New York 11th inst.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

11½ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.

The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE
STETSON HOUSE,
No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$3 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses, 20 Mules,
10 Army Wagons, 4 Ambulances,
2 2h. Wagons, 12 Carts,
2557 Wagon Parts or Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Gates, etc.;
809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.;
15000 H. and M. Shoes (new), 1 60-gal. Boiler,
2400 lbs. Scrap Iron, 200 Table-legs, new,
1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes, 2000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
325 lbs. old Chains, 125 ft. Water Pipe,
115 sets Harness, assorted, 1850 ft. Leather Hose,
2800 Iron Bolts, 190 lbs. Lead,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts, 746 lbs. Zinc,
2 Bolt-cutting Machines, 2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine, 50 Lanterns, assorted,
81 Window-frames,
1 Anchor and Chain,

With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.
Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By authority of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.
5 13 9t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON, Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

THE NEW TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

THE publication yesterday of the cable telegram from London announcing that the initial steps have been taken for the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance between England, France, and Spain against the United States, has created a profound sensation throughout the country. The New York *Tribune*, in whose columns the despatch first appeared, made the following editorial comments upon it:—

"We print, without entirely crediting, a cable despatch from a very well-informed correspondent, announcing that England, France, and Spain have begun negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance against the United States, with Cuba and the Alabama claims for the pretext. The report looks so much like the rumor likely to be bred even in official circles by passionate anger, that there may be some reason for delaying a full belief in it."

This is the judgment which the whole country has passed upon the rumor, which has gained no credence whatever in official and diplomatic circles in Washington. There are many reasons which lead us to believe that it can be nothing more that an idle and unfounded sensation, started, perhaps, as is suggested in despatches from Washington, to test the state of public opinion in this country.

In the first place, such an alliance could inflict upon the United States no material injury. The civil war established the fact that this country is the first military nation on the face of the earth, and that it could maintain its territorial integrity against all who might assail it. It is entirely within the bounds of reason to assert that England, France, and Spain could not succeed in landing on our shores, or in their colonial dependencies contiguous to us, a military force which could seriously imperil us. In fact, the most formidable drawback under which we would labor would be the very fact that comparatively little of the fighting would be done on our own soil. Our seaboard cities would of course be open to the assaults of the enemy; but between the difficulties the latter would encounter in reaching our shores, and our present and possible appliances for defense, the whole line of our coast would be comparatively safe. An effective commercial blockade of all our principal ports might possibly ensue, with the certainty that our trading vessels would be driven from the seas for a time. But we have within the present decade been subjected, through foreign sympathy with the Rebellion, to just such an inconvenience, and despite it were still able to conduct to a successful issue a civil war of the most gigantic proportions. We can live within ourselves, without the fear of famine, and without sustaining such a prostration of our industries as to give rise to any considerable amount of suffering on the part of our laboring classes. Not an ounce of breadstuffs would be needed from any foreign country to feed our people; not a yard of fabrics from beyond the seas would be required to clothe them. Let the whole world unite to hem us in, and our resources will be found sufficient to meet all our necessities for a much longer period than the united nations of the earth could afford to maintain the blockade.

While we should thus escape in a great measure the evils and disasters which are usually incident to a state of war, the contest would be nothing more nor less than suicidal on the part of the nations arrayed against us. The very fact of the declaration of war against us by Great Britain would be equivalent to the formal annexation of Canada and the British West Indies; as soon as Spain announced her intention of entering the lists, Cuba and Porto Rico would become part and parcel of our own territory. There would probably be some fighting on land necessary to maintain our hold upon these territories, but we could certainly throw into countries and islands at our very doors as much of the bone and sinew of war as nations removed by thousands of miles from the scene of the conflict. The real contest would be waged upon the high seas, and within a month from the declaration of hostile intentions these would be swarming with privateers. Our regular vessels of war would be required principally for sentinel duty along our shores, as being better adapted to defensive operations than vessels not constructed with a special view to warlike operations. But our whole vast mercantile marine, constantly increased by captures from the enemy, would be let loose upon the shipping of Great Britain and France, and in the twinkling of an eye it would vanish. A few small privateers sufficed to drive our own commerce from the ocean during the Rebellion; an indefinite multiplication of such craft would make the same havoc with the commerce of our enemies. France would not suffer to a very great extent in consequence, but ruin and consternation would stare England in the face. The latter country is dependent upon the outside world for a market for her manufactures, and to a considerable extent for her supplies of breadstuffs also. The destruction of her foreign commerce, even for a brief period, would cause the stoppage of her numberless mills, would take the food out of the very mouths of the most dangerous and discontented class of her population, and would bring together in the streets of London, Manchester, and Preston an uncontrollable mob that would dictate the terms of peace in our behalf.

Moreover, the Irish Republic would no longer be a merely disagreeable and disturbing dream. It would assume the proportions of a horrible nightmare, and if it should not eventually become an open-day reality, the supremacy of England would be maintained only by such a display of force and such a draft upon her resources as would materially and fatally weaken her in the contest abroad. A war with the United States would undoubtedly prove a godsend to the Tory party. The conservative leaders would arouse all the latent English pride and stubborn adherence to time-honored institutions, by pointing out the disastrous consequences of defeat in a contest with the great proselyting republic of the West. Mr. Gladstone and his liberal government would tumble into ruins if they should prove at all lukewarm in the prosecution of the war. But the destruction of English commerce, the prostration of English industries, the starvation of English operatives, and the loosening of the English hold upon Ireland, would ultimately more then counteract all the bluster of the Tories and all the English hatred of republican institutions.

In France and Spain consequences almost equally fraught with disaster would ensue. Their territorial connection with the continent would of course prevent any material amount of suffering or a suspension of the ordinary pursuits of their industrial classes. But the republican sentiment in both countries would be given a lasting impulse which would prevent the re-establishment of the monarchy in Spain, and seriously endanger the throne of the Bonapartes. In neither country would a war with the United States be more popular than was the attempt to set up an empire in Mexico; in neither country would the government receive the hearty support of the people; and in both countries would defeat abroad react with vital effect upon the government at home.

A survey of the whole field thus shows that neither England, France, nor Spain can afford to go to war with the United States for imaginary grievances, either singly or together. The rumor of the contemplated alliance is nothing more than an idle dream, and if the designing politicians who started it desired to arrive at the state of public opinion in this country on the subject, they are likely to obtain full satisfaction.

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION.

A MOVEMENT has been commenced in England to relieve the distresses of certain classes, and especially of skilled workmen who are unable to find employment, by the old remedy of emigration to various British colonies or the United States. The necessity of extending relief of some kind has become so manifest that it has attracted the attention of Parliament, as well as of charitable associations and trades unions. The discussions elicited by the various schemes proposed prove, however, that emigration which is not entirely voluntary and unaided continues to be attended with much difficulty, arising, in part, from the unwillingness of those whom Great Britain would most gladly expatriate to leave her shores, and in part from the disinclination of the British colonies to receive emigrants who are in the slightest degree tainted with pauperism. The question is also agitated whether there is not something radically wrong in the British poor law and social system, and whether forced emigration and expatriation from a country abounding in wealth are not a virtual confession of injustice or incapacity to discharge a pressing duty in an honorable manner. The richest nation on the globe is humiliated by the acknowledgment that she cannot maintain her own paupers, and that she has no better resource than to quarter them on other communities, especially in view of the fact that American cities are burdened not only with their own poor, but by a large number of the paupers and criminals of Europe. We are, therefore, not surprised that Lord Overstone declared in the House of Lords that "the true remedy was in a wise administration of the Poor law," and that Great Britain "must surely have resources for the employment of its able-bodied population." The traditional policy of England, in reference to pauperism and emigration, is based on a false theory of political economy. It is as foolish as it is brutal to assume that the population of the world increases more rapidly than the means of providing for their necessities, under a proper industrial organization. Of all the surface of the earth scarcely one acre out of a million is at this moment made as productive as it would be if it was cultivated in the most skilful manner. The fact is abundantly demonstrated that mechanical and manufacturing skill more than keeps pace with the increase of population in increasing the supply of clothing, houses, furniture, facilities for travel, and all articles essential to human comfort which can be constructed from raw material. Modern science and experiment have shown that a still greater field for expansion is to be found in the neglected fields, which, abandoned by rude and ignorant farmers because they would no longer yield continuous crops of corn, wheat, or tobacco, are rendered, under careful tillage, capable of producing immense quantities of fruits and vegetables. British agriculture has been immensely improved during the last half century, and notwithstanding the dense population of the British isles, there is little doubt that if all their available territory was as well cultivated as their best farms, and if their extensive parks were utilized, they would be under no necessity of importing food.

Rapacity, ignorance, idleness, a false or fatal industrial system, pestilence, a fearful combination of national misfortunes, or a selfish desire to sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of the few, may oblige any nation which possesses a large number of inhabitants to seek relief in emigration. But this resource is not necessary in this age, under ordinary circumstances, if a wise and just governmental policy is combined with popular intelligence, industry, and patriotism.

Portions of the State of Pennsylvania, from which, thirty years ago, hundreds of persons emigrated every year, because they believed such a resource was considered necessary, are now annually increasing in population; and, with the development of diversified industry, they are furnishing ample employment for all their native inhabitants as well as many new settlers.

So many sections of the United States are sparsely peopled at this time, that for years to come their numerous and cheap natural advantages will attract emigrants from other portions of America as well as from Europe, but meanwhile the fact should ever be borne in mind that, in thousands of cases, it is better to establish new industries at or near the old homestead than to seek them at random in distant parts of the earth.

In America, as well as in England, greater efforts should be made in every community to trust to the utilization of all the resources within reach, rather than to emigration, for the relief of the poorer classes as well as for the increase of the wealth of the rich. The natural treasures of the earth, even in this progressive age, are but imperfectly understood. New methods of utilizing them are constantly being devised, and at the present rate of progress in agriculture, engineering, mechanics, and manufactures, it will not be difficult hereafter for a population ten times as great as that now existing on the earth to acquire the means of subsistence with less proportionate difficulty than that encountered by the living generation.

BAD FOR SPRAGUE.

SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, known among his friends as Little Billy Sprague, distinguished himself during the early days of the Rebellion, before the hard fighting commenced, by putting on a bran new major-general's uniform, having his likeness taken in this guise, and distributing it all over the country, and by careering about the field at Bull Run on a fiery, untamed charger, cursing and swearing like a veteran trooper, and conducting a campaign on h ow hook. Sprague then went into the United States Senate on the strength of his "war record" and the money made by his family in the calico business, and subsided. Indeed, he was almost forgotten, but his proud spirit chafed at the little reputation that his senatorial career brought him, and he accordingly braced himself for one great effort which should place his name high upon the roll of the warrior statesmen of the country, and hand it down to an admiring posterity. With the assistance o needy quill-drivers who attend to that sort of business in Washington for illiterate Congressmen, he produced several speeches which, after exciting general curiosity by his dark hints at the terrible disclosures he was about to make, he finally gave to his anxiously awaiting countrymen in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*. Sprague's speeches certainly did make a sensation, but not exactly the kind of one he anticipated, and their immediate result was to rank him with those profound statesmen and diplomats, George Francis Train and Colorado Jewett.

Rhode Island even, "Sprague's plantation," repudiated him, and, if we except the sardonic support of the New York *Herald*, there was none to do him reverence; but those who most heartily wished him well freely expressed the opinion that he ought to be spanked. Sprague evidently desired to make capital in his own little seven-by-nine State; but yesterday the municipal election was held in Providence, the home of the Spragues, and the anti-Sprague men were successful by a large majority, notwithstanding that the bellicose little Senator was present to press his own claims and to throw all the influence of his calico factory into the scale to defeat his opponents. So long as Sprague held his peace, he was safe on the strength of his "war record;" but as soon as he opened his mouth, the ass beneath the lion's skin was betrayed, and Sprague subsided to his natural level. "*Faci le descensus Averni*," and Sprague having now got back to the normal state of insignificance from which he started, we hope that his talented wife will prevent him from making a fool of himself, and that she will spank him well with her slipper if he don't behave himself as a warrior-statesman should, by holding his peace about matters that he is not able to understand.

RAILWAY TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The following table shows the amount of duty upon railway passenger traffic which has been collected in England and in the whole island of Great Britain during the past ten years:—

Year.	Great Britain.	England.
1859	£339,669	£310,854
1860	359,212	329,744
1861	366,231	337,079
1862	372,176	342,145
1863	383,057	353,159
1864	403,526	371,441
1865	439,332	405,357
1866	463,023	427,925
1867	471,632	436,608
1868	486,142	448,153

This shows an increase in the passenger traffic of England during the past ten years of 44 per cent., and in the entire kingdom of 43 per cent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 §

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1627 WALNUT St. [5 12§

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. [6 7fmw4t] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 stuth6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

BIBLE LECTURES, HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
Hon. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN will Lecture THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"The Truth of Christianity, as shown by Ancient Coins."
All are welcome. Young Men especially invited.
Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday Evening. 1t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s§
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, payable on the 20th of May next, to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 10th and reopened on the 20th of May.
W. L. GILROY,
5 1 stuth9t Treasurer.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, held at No. 1512 Walnut street, on the evening of the 8th of May, 1869, the following ladies and gentlemen were elected officers of the Society to serve for three years:—
PRESIDENT.
Wilson C. Swann, M. D.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
George F. Tyler, A. J. Drexel.
SECRETARY.
George E. McLaughlin.
TREASURER.
J. Edward Bazley.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

T. W. Braidwood,	G. P. Ashmead,
Henry Paul Beck,	Lorin Blodget,
Jacob M. Duncan,	R. Krumbhaar,
George Plitt,	Robert M. Hooper,
J. Brown Parker,	Richard Ludlow.
M. M. Reese,	Joseph F. Tobias.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

E. Morwitz, M. D.,	Jonathan H. Pugh,
Mahlon H. Dickinson,	Frederick Graeff,
Daniel M. Fox,	Charles Dutilh.

LADY PATRONESSES.
PRESIDENT.
Mrs. Robert M. Hooper.
SECRETARY.
Mrs. J. Edward Bazley.
MANAGERS.

Mrs. Robert M. Hooper,	Mrs. E. C. Geyelin,
Mrs. G. C. Heberton,	Mrs. J. Brown Parker,
Mrs. John R. Penrose,	Mrs. George Plitt,
Mrs. J. Wilson Fassitt,	Mrs. William Rudder,
Mrs. J. R. Fry,	Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith,
Mrs. William Cochran,	Mrs. Jos. R. Carpenter,
Mrs. J. Edward Bazley,	Mrs. John D. Lankenau,
Mrs. Jos. F. Tobias,	Miss Benaun urg. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a *New Catalogue*, in which we print our *very Lowest Prices*, and from which we make no *Discounts or Deviation* whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons *the very best Pianos* which can be manufactured, and at the *very lowest Prices* which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Rosewood 7 Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.
It will be our aim, as it has been during the past *Forty-seven Years*, to make the *very best possible Instruments* in every respect. Our rules are:—*Never to Sacrifice Quality of Work done to Economy of Manufacture.*
Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Grand Pianos, from our Latest and Best Scales, from $1050 to $1200.
Our Prices are set as *low* as they possibly can be to insure the *most perfect Workmanship*, and the *very best Quality of Materials* used in every branch of the business.
Every Piano made by us is fully warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.
CHICKERING & SONS,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
DUTTON'S,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 8 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 3m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street. J. E. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
TROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breisli, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOTTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

FOR CAPE MAY.—THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN. On SATURDAY, May 15, 1869, Leave Philadelphia, Market street, at 9:00 A. M. due 12:25 P. M. Returning train leaves Cape May at 5:00 P. M., due Philadelphia at 8:25. This train will be run every Saturday until further notice. W. J. SEWELL, Sup't.
CAMDEN, May 12th, 1869. 5 12 3t

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF FANCY TOILET WARE, AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 29 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

Why do the Gentlemen go for Clothes to ROCKHILL & WILSON?

BECAUSE Gentlemen know that they can get the best of everything there at the most reasonable prices.
BECAUSE it is a pleasure to go where you know that every garment is well made, and so durably put together that the seams will last as long as the fabric does.
BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson use none but the best materials, and such as gentlemen enjoy wearing.
BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson employ none but the best cutters, trimmers, sewers, and finishers.
BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson have so long enjoyed the patronage of the best men in Philadelphia, that they can tell, at a glance, exactly what each man wants.
BECAUSE you can get a dollar's worth for your dollar at Rockhill & Wilson's better than at any other place in town.
Now is your time, gentlemen.
Embrace the present opportunity
To supply yourselves
Economically
With some of the best
SPRING CLOTHING
Ever offered to the public.
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SO CELEBRATED
FOR FINE
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m§p

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 8mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & Co.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Thirty-sixth, Warren, and Thirty-seventh streets, from Market to Lancaster avenue, will be paid June 14th, 1869. All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers, are requested to present the same for payment, on or before 12 o'clock M., of the 14th day of June, 1869:
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 17, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Water street, northward two hundred and sixty-seven feet, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property frogting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
5 13 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN, IMPORTER OF Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
HAVING REMOVED FROM
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
TO
THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm§

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
200 Cases Geisler & Co.'s Champagne,
"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,
For sale by
JOS. T. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE,
Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
Established in 1510.
This Liquor has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. —The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.
The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE Country Seat and Mansion, on account of the owner's removal to another city.
The property consists of 8 acres of land at the corner of Oak lane and Jenkintown road, 7½ miles from the city of Philadelphia; 1½ miles from Oak Lane station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, just beyond the city line). Splendid modern pointed-stone Mansion, stone stable, carriage-house, etc. Will be sold at Merchants' Exchange, May 25, by
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Photograph may be seen at Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, and all particulars learned from their advertisements. 5 13 ths 4t

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 319 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & KETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONstitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the Furniture. Immediate possession can be given.
HUGH BARR,
5 10 6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5236 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 490. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B. LOVE, No. 18 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN—A very desirable residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations, on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water and plenty of shade.
Apply to GEORGE W. FISS,
5 12 3t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2t

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR six months, near BROAD and LOMBARD Streets. Rent, $480. Address JONES, "Inquirer Office." [5 11 3t

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Elise Holt Burlesque Troupe at the Chesnut.

The theatres of the country are now being overrun by a grand army of English blondes, who treat the public to what in the fashion of the hour is termed burlesque, but which means as lavish a display of the female person as a liberal construction of the laws against indecent exposure will permit. The much-abused *Black Crook*, and the freedom of style which, in the case of Tostee and other French *bouffe* artists, excited so much indignation in certain quarters, were nothing to the latest developments of the English burlesque. The worst of it is, that this style of performance has nothing of the grace and elegance of the *Black Crook* and *White Fawn* ballets, nothing of the real artistic merit of the *opera bouffe* as interpreted by the Parisian actors, but it is distinguished by a vulgarity that is essentially English. Of English burlesque we have had enough and to spare of late, and we shall not be sorry to see a change in the public taste that will make such exhibitions as that given at the Chesnut last evening no longer profitable to managers. The so-called burlesques of Byron and other London writers are not usually on subjects that the people on this side of the Atlantic either know or care anything about, and their success depends entirely on a forced adaptation to American tastes by the introduction of local gags and on thewriggling, kicking, smirking, and extravagant contortions of undressed women. The burlesque troupe which left the Chesnut a fortnight ago succeeded because the entertainment presented a variety of amusing features which were entirely independent of the subject of the burlesque proper, and because of the strong combination of excellent performers. They, however, kept within the bounds of decency, and there was nothing particularly objectionable in anything said or done.

Lucretia Borgia, M. D., the piece which wa produced last eveuing, is about on a par with Mr. Byron's other efforts in the same line; it is full of puns, some good and some bad, and a fair proportion of jokes and local hits which the audience can appreciate without any great mental effort, but there is not a single really comic situation in the piece except such as are cre ated by the actors themselves.

Miss Elise Holt, the leader of the band, is good-looking, neatly built, with a fair singing voice, a fascinating smile that approaches a grin, and a style of acting that approaches close upon the borders of indecency in manner and language. Miss Holt is in many respects the most lively and taking of the blonde interpreters of burlesque that we have had here, but her very free style, and vulgar jests and low songs, are not at all nice. Miss Holt has a good support in Mr. James Lewis as "Lucretia Borgia," Mr. James Carleton as "Rustighello," Mr. Harry Wall as "The Dook," Mr. E. Eberle as "Jubetta," and Misses E. Weathersby, Lillie Eldridge, Bella Howitt, and Ella Spencer, who personate four frolicsome young gentlemen, and display four pairs of pink legs for the delectation of the intelligent public.

The performance last evening commenced with a piece called *The Fool of the Family*, which would have been simply stupid had not Miss Howitt's acting made it coarse. If the public like this sort of thing they will give it their patronage; but, as we said yesterday, this is not burlesque in any proper sense of the term, and even if it were, there is such a thing as having too much even of a good thing, and the so-called burlesque performances appear to be now approaching a point where they ought to be discountenanced.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Mr. Castle will have a benefit, when *Traviata* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Shylock," in his burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. The domestic drama of *The Peep-Show Man* will be given as an afterpiece.

To-morrow evening Mr. Brougham will have a farewell benefit, previous to his departure for California.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear in *Pepina*, for the last time, this evening.

To-morrow evening Lotta will have a farewell benefit, and will appear in a drama entitled *The Female Detective*.

On Monday Mr. Barton Hill will have a farewell benefit, when *Rosedale* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elsie Holt burlesque troupe will appear this evening in *Lucretia Borgia, la Grand Doctresse*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a new opera, by Levy, entitled *Punchinello*, will be presented this evening, with Miss Susan Galton, Mr. A. Kelleher, and Mr. J. Clarke in the principal parts. The performance will conclude with *Les Deux Aveugles*.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, with its corps of first-class performers, its large collection of trained animals, and the variety of attractions which it offers, is doing a rushing business on Eighth street, above Race. This establishment will only remain until the end of next week. Performances this afternoon and evening.

PROFESSOR JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M. D., will, on Monday evening, May 17, commence a series of lectures at Concert Hall on anatomy, physiology, etc., that promise to be both interesting and instructive. These lectures will be illustrated with models, manikins, paintings, etc., made by the celebrated Dr. Azoux of Paris.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—

Plunging through the mountains;
Flying o'er the plains;
Screaming, tearing, shrieking,
Come the loaded trains;
Loud the bells are ringing;
All aboard, look out!
California's bringing
Her treasures here about.
John Bull must take a back seat,
And Nap may rip and swear,
But Jonathan is wide awake,
And for them doesn't care.
The road to China's open,
Hurrah for Uncle Sam,
Over which to send our notions
To CHINA and JAPAN.
While in return, for ploughshares
And school books, if you please,
We'll receive their silks and satins,
To say nothing 'bout the teas.
John Bull's Atlantic cable
Was a big thing in its way;
But it's laid now on the table;
We have a bigger thing to-day.
Railroad to California:
Just think of it, my boys:
Clear the track, old fogy chaps,
Don't you hear the noise?
This glorious Yankee nation
Has astonished all the folks,
And the great Pacific station
Is the store of Charles Stokes,
Where Clothing made in styles so nice
Is sold at the very lowest price.
824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN
FULLY INAUGURATED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WANAMAKER & BROWN
WAGING WAR
WAGING WAR
WAGING WAR
AGAINST
HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES,
BY OFFERING
FINE CLOTHING, FINE CLOTHING, FINE CLOTHING
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
ADD TO YOUR COMFORT,
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
IMPROVE YOUR LOOKS,
BY
BUYING YOUR SUMMER SUIT
AT
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET, OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET, OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, OAK HALL.

CERTAIN CONTRIVANCES are indispensable to the comfort and happiness of the ladies. Dresses and cloaks are all well enough in their places, and would answer all the necessities of nature without extra adornment. But it is the style and variety of the trimmings which give them character in the eyes of their wearers and admirers. Such of our readers as are in want of any articles of this kind will find a large and varied assortment at Stewart's, No. 1102 South Eleventh street. In addition to cloak and dress trimmings, they can likewise procure all the various grades of zephyrs and styles of zephyr goods, as well as feminine notions and fancy articles in general.

MARRIED.

SHERRY—HILL.—On the 10th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Peltz, WILLIAM H. SHERRY to Miss ADDIE G. HILL, all of this city.

TAMS—LOGAN.—On the 18th of February, 1869, by the Rev. Benj. Watson, D. D., ALEXANDER TAMS to ROSA CAROLINE LOGAN.

DIED.

KEYSER.—On Wednesday, the 12th instant, NATHAN L. KEYSER, in his 75th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 1509 N. Seventh street, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOWERS.—On the 11th inst., WILLIAM R., son of Jacob E. and Catharine Bowers, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1719 Marshall street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

CULLEY.—On the 11th instant, Miss MARY C. CULLEY, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives of the family and her city friends are respectfully invited to be present at the residence of her parents, No. 251 Budd street, West Philadelphia, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, for religious services, as the body will be taken to Zion's E. Lutheran Church, East Pikeland, Chester county, on Saturday morning, in the 8 o'clock train, Reading Railroad.

DURRELL.—On the morning of the 12th inst., SADIE E. DURRELL, in the 21st year of her age, grand-daughter of the late Daniel Smith.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Smith, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

HIGBER.—On the 12th inst., EDWARD Y. HIGBER, in his 38th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 N. Third street, Camden, on Monday, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Moorestown, N. J.

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Monday, May 17, 3 P. M.
MATCH $500. GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

G. TURNER names b. m. FANNY ALLEN, trotter, to harness.

E. HART names b. m. POLLY ANN, pacer, to wagon

ADMISSION, $1. 5 12 4t

FOR THE LADIES.

JUST RECEIVED,
TOWEL RACKS AND HAT RACKS,
With spaces for Zephyr Embroidery.
Satin Quilled Ribbons,
Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9 and 12 in Black; No. 4 in all Colors.
Also, a full line of new designs in
Real Guipure Laces.
J. G. MAXWELL,
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS & PAPER PATTERNS,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,
5 13 the2trp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,
BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Best against MOTHS. CHEAP! FRAGRANT! RELIABLE! Sold by druggists everywhere. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

Price, 50 cents; $1·00; $1·50. 5 13 3t

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. ROWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding house keepers, need reply. Address A. M. L., "Evening Telegraph" office, stating terms per month (which must not be unreasonable), with references. 5 13 6t

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MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

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We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.

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NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH
Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.
8-4 DIAMOND MESH HERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
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TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.
SPRING SHAWLS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

SPRING COLORS.
Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins.
PRICES STILL LOWER.
Our cheap location and active trade enables us to sell
DRESS GOODS
For Ladies, Misses, and Children, at less than usual prices.
Curwen Stoddart & Brother,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
5 11 3t PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m

N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Opened this morning the balance of an importer's stock of
FRENCH HDKFS.
100 dozen Ladies' French Colored Border Hemstitched, 45 cents.
50 dozen 2 Tucked Sheer Hemstitched.
50 dozen Gents' Fine Fancy Hemstitched.
100 dozen Gents' French Hemstitched, 45 to 62.
20 dozen large size Moire Antique Border French Towels.
15 dozen French Huck Towels.
Among the above goods will be found some of the finest goods imported, and will be sold 50 per cent. less than importers' prices.
ALSO,
200 pcs. EXTRA FINE MATTING, 38 cents, regular price 62; only lot to be sold at the price.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY.
Also, 100 ps. Spring Mohairs for suits, 28 and 31.
Also, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
Also, our entire Stock closing out.
Also, 200 dozen Linen Fans, 12½ and 15.
Handsome Silk Fans reduced to close out.
Very Fine Lisle and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Fine Riding Gauntlets, half price. 5 13 3t

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
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NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
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NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·50.	White Goods in great variety.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.	Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.	White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OUR STYLES are the newest.
OUR MATERIALS the most fashionable.
OUR WORKMANSHIP the very best.
OUR STOCK the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
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CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
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AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
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B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC. [5 11 1m

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AMERICAN PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Times* of Monday contained a telegram from its Philadelphia correspondent—more intelligible and probably more exact than Mr. Reuter's on the same subject—announcing that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring its sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and promishing its support to the President whenever he shall think it right to recognize their independence. If the negotiations between the United States should be renewed, this step will necessitate some ingenious special pleading on the part of Mr. Motley. It is difficult to conceal the feeling which would have been excited in America if the House of Commons had passed an analogous resolution in 1861. The adoption by a majority of nearly three to one of an address to the Crown expressing sympathy with the Southern States, and promising her Majesty support in the event of her thinking it right to recognize their independence, would have been accepted almost as a declaration of war. Spain is not likely to look on the act of the House of Representatives in this light, because she has enough on her hands without that quarrel with the United States which is all that is needed to make the loss of Cuba inevitable. But the character of the resolution is not altered by the degree of impunity which attends it. If it is right for the House of Representatives to move the President to recognize the independence of Cuba, it would have been right for the House of Commons to move the Crown to recognize the independence of the South. We are justified, therefore, in asking some of our American critics to explain how it is that the same body which has just taken the former step itself nourishes bitter indignation against Great Britain for taking, not the latter step, but something infinitely short of it. So much has been said in the United States on the unprecedented conduct of this country in recognizing the Southern States as a belligerent—and this not merely by members of Congress, and others who claim a prescriptive right to talk patriotic nonsense, but by journalists and politicians of real eminence—that this is not too much to claim at their hands. Will either the conductors of the *Nation* or the correspondents of the *Daily News* or *Spectator* condescend to give us what we crave? If it had been Canada instead of Cuba that is now in insurrection, all would have been plain. Even then to treat a recognition of independence as equivalent to a recognition of belligerency would be stretching matters rather far, though soreness of temper is usually apt to see points of resemblance which escape ordinary eyes. But towards Spain the House of Representatives has no ill-feeling—if we are not mistaken, it has already declared its sympathy with the Spanish revolution—so that some slight sacrifice to consistency was not more than might have been looked for. Since this sacrifice has not been made; Englishmen will have a right to regard American politicians as simply out of court with regard to the proclamation of neutrality, and the ill-will of which Great Britain has in consequence been the object, unless they can draw some distinction between the insurgents in Cuba and the insurgents in the South. We cannot be expected to submit to their disinterested efforts to take out the mote that is in our eye unless they will at least recognize the existence of the very large beam which has just made its appearance in their own eye. We wish to ask them a very simple question:—Why, if it is right for Americans to feel and express sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, was it wrong for Englishmen to feel and express sympathy with the Southern insurgents? Perhaps the easiest way of dealing with the difficulty is to abandon as indefensible the position taken up by the House of Representatives. This, as may be gathered from an anticipatory reference to the subject in the *Spectator*, will be the line adopted by the most reasonable of those English Liberals who have consistently sympathized with the Republican party in Congress. They will say, with perfect truth, that one man's ill doing is not excused by another man's subsequent ill doing; that the fact of our being wrong in 1861 is in no way altered by the Americans being wrong in 1868. But if this is to be the answer, it will be well for those who give it to guard in some way against the very sweeping application of which it is susceptible. It certainly seems as if some English Liberals had become unduly chary of their sympathy with insurrections since the outbreak of the civil war in America. There can be no objection to their revising their theory of rebellion if they thought it stood in need of such treatment—a point on which we should perhaps be inclined to agree with them—but they must be on the watch against the extreme absolutism to which their new creed threatens to commit them. The doctrines which have been preached in the *Spectator* and the *Daily News* with reference to the insurrection of the South are equivalent, as it seems to us, to the assertion that armed resistance to authority can never be lawful. We do not for a moment suppose that this opinion is really held by the journals in question, but we confess that we are utterly unable to reconcile their views of the American war with any other theory. If Americans may not sympathize with the Cubans, if Englishmen might not sympathize with the Southern States, when it is lawful for either Americans or Englishmen to sympathize with insurgents anywhere? Is rebellion always sinful, and if not, what is the test by which its innocence is to be recognized? Those Americans who prefer to draw a distinction between the cases, and to justify the proposed recognition of Cuba as an independent State while condemning the recognition of the South even as a belligerent power, will probably not trouble themselves to reconcile the two judgments, unless, as in the instance of Mr. Motley, they may be compelled to attempt it in the course of official business. Certainly no man can be judged very hardly for shirking such a task. So far as the facts are known, the position of the Cuban insurrection is far less favorable than the position of the South was at any time during the first two years of the civil war. On the theory so persistently advanced by Mr. Seward, even the existence of a civil war in Cuba is not yet established. Why should it be regarded as anything more than "a domestic disturbance which, although it has severe peculiarities, is in fact only such a seditious insurrection as is incidental to national progress in every State?" This is how Mr. Seward thought fit to describe the secession of the South, and it is hard to see why other Governments should not be allowed the benefit of a similar mode of dressing up facts. Spain is in great need of "national progress" just now, and if a seditious insurrection is everywhere "incidental" to this blessing, professed lovers of liberty ought to be above taking advantage of the "severe peculiarities" by which it may be for the moment attended.

Mental Awakening in China.

The *New Englander* has an interesting article entitled "The Renaissance in China," from which we have gathered some facts on the great mental awakening in that country. It was the lesson taught them by their invaders which showed them they had something to learn, for within a year from the close of hostilities, large bodies of Chinese troops might have been seen under foreign drill-masters on the very ground where they had been defeated. Arsenals, with machinery from foreign countries, were at once put in operation; one of them employing nine hundred workmen; and navy yards were established where the construction of steam gunboats, entirely by native mechanics, is now going forward. At three of the open ports they have established schools for the study of the languages and sciences of the West; and in connection with the arsenal at Shanghai, the Mandarins have employed three gentlemen skilled in the Chinese language to translate works on science and the useful arts.

It can hardly be supposed that there is no opposition to these innovations; the masses of the people are unprepared for them. Their prejudices against foreigners continue, and they oppose the introduction of new arts and sciences as they do a new religion. Indeed, these people, who may be called the conservative element, believe that these innovations are but means employed by missionaries to introduce the Christian religion among them. Fortunately, the progressive party is the party in power, holding the highest offices under the Government, and the learned classes. The advantage is, therefore, entirely with them, and whatever cause they advocate will be respected by the people.

Another important phase in this movement is a growing desire for books of science among the literary classes, some of whom contribute liberally for the publication of scientific works, and feel repaid by the honor of having their names associated with the advancement of learning. To meet this demand for real knowledge, the Viceroy of Kiangnan is bringing out a series of works on scientific subjects, mostly by European authors, employing at a high salary, in the capacity of editor, a learned native who received his instructions from English missionaries. Among these is Euclid, with a preface by a Chinese scholar, in which he replies to the common charge that missionaries take advantage of mathematics to propagate Christianity, by admitting the fact and setting forth the transcendent value of religious truth.

Among the recent publications in China is one from a gentleman of wealth and rank, on engineering, and another by the same on chemistry. This writer lately published an essay in a Chinese newspaper, in which he discussed the scientific labors of missionaries, and the advantages and disadvantages of foreign intercourse. He does ample justice to the advantage derived from the purchase of foreign arms and for the protection which foreigners extended over the open ports during the late rebellion in that country. Yet, on the other hand, he thinks that the "advantages derived from foreign commerce are not sufficient to make amends for the evils to which it has given rise." "But the benefits," he adds, "which we derive from the teachings of missionaries are more than we can enumerate." This learned and noble man then recapitulates the publications of missionaries on scientific subjects, commencing with the Jesuit Fathers two centuries ago, and coming down to those of the Protestants of the present day, and closes with the remark:—"All these are the works of missionaries; they are well adapted to augment the knowledge and quicken the intellect of China."

This is remarkable language from a Chinaman, and what makes it more so is the fact that he is not a Christian. Neither is he an idolater. He seems to have shaken off the faith of his ancestors, but is not yet prepared to receive the spiritual teachings of Christianity. But a great deal has been gained by the confession of such men that the influence of Christian missionaries has been beneficial to the people. It appears that the opinion prevailing in China is that the people are on the eve of a great moral and intellectual revolution, in support of which they bring forward a saying of one of their sages of antiquity, that "it is the prime duty of the sovereign to seek the renovation of his people."

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Infamous Proclamation—A Response from the Patriot General Marmol—War to the Knife.

A private letter from Santiago de Cuba of the 26th of April states that a column of 2000 troops had left that city a few days previously to operate against the insurgents in the vicinity of Jiguani, and that on the first day's march they encountered them at "Sueva del Agua," where the troops received a severe check. It also states that the insurgents occupied Santa Susana and San Luis, and that the Spanish hospitals in Palma Soriano were filled with sick and wounded. The writer adds that the American flag had been raised and saluted in Camp El Ramon, the headquarters of General Marmol, who had issued the following proclamation in reply to the recent one of Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department:—

To the People of Cuba—Fellow-citizens:—The Spanish General Valmaseda issued a proclamation on the 4th instant to the inhabitants of the country, the object of which is to authorize arson, murder, and disregard of property, and to sanction all the horrors which vile mercenaries, without conscience or religion, are capable of committing.

This decree, with the preamble that precedes it, is an evident proof of the most barefaced cruelty. The prologue is the song of praise of a conduct which has not been observed. The proclamation is the official sanction of practices that have been enforced for three months.

The Senor Count prides himself on having pardoned us; of having offered protection to our mothers and to the women we had abandoned; and this same most excellent Count, wishing to make a chronological event in his personal history, threatens us with a new era, to begin on the 14th instant, when, to quote his own words, "the man of yesterday will be no more."

Cubans—On the 15th of January the Spanish General occupied the place whereon Bayamo once had stood—now covered with rubbish and ashes. Almost three months have passed since the fatal day, and this period is stained with the blood of hundreds of victims and the burning of their quiet homesteads.

While the "illustrious" Count, hiding his obesity in the shade of Zaragoitia, keeps up the appearances of an indulgent tyrant, his soldiers and the Spanish volunteers—hateful tools of a thundering Jupiter of modern times—murder women, children, and old men, burn houses, rob, violate the wife before her very husband, kill the child before its father, and invent, in their fury, horrors that the most barbarous ferocity would shudder at.

The blood of their victims is still warm; the mutilated body of Miguel Milanes, that of Palalo, murdered before his mother, wife, and sister; that of Ramon Martinez and his son Lucas, the one aged and crippled, and the other a mere stripling; that of Adolfo Rodriguez and Florencio Villanova, both quiet young men, with no other crime than that of having preserved pure in their hearts the sacred fire of liberty; that of Bernardo Camacho, torn from the arms of his wife after scarcely a month of marriage; the body of Bartolome Tamayo, guilty of having sons that loved their country; those of the brothers Cuviola, Luis Mendez, Francisco Fernandez Aguirre, Isa Guerra, Diego Batista; that of Vian, a Frenchman, eighty years of age, murdered in his own house, where he lay covered with leprosy; those of Luis Reyes and a great many others whose disfigured remains were abandoned on the high roads to the mercy of birds of prey—these, all these, are the bloody proofs of the kind indulgence, of the never too highly to be praised humanity, of the gentlemanly and philanthropic Count of Valmaseda.

And while he authorizes the execution of these impious slaughters, do you know the protection he offers to the women taken by force to the ruins of Bayamo and Jiguani? My blood rises with indignation when I remember that they serve as pastimes to his licentious troops. Officers and soldiers, without respecting a wife's or a sister's grief, force their way into their houses, scoff at their affliction, and take pleasure in repeating to them that the objects of their love are dead or will soon die at their hands, and, using violence, profane the sanctuary of grief, converting it into an impure spot by menacing with sword or bayonet the unfortunate woman who resists their lascivious proposals.

Citizens:—The General Valmaseda, who for three months has authorized these butcheries and atrocities, has the boldness, the unheard-of impudence, to present himself before you as the indulgent and loving father of so many straying children.

Brothers:—Your country needs all your efforts; come all, to die if necessary, fighting and untiring to save Cuba from the hateful tyranny of Spain. There can be no wavering between dying like sheep at the hands of the Spanish executioner or dying on the battle-field defending our holy independence. Brothers, our everlasting curse be upon Spain; let vengeance make us tigers, let hatred swell our veins, and let us die before surrendering; let us fly together to the fray, for we will be strong united, and victory will crown our sacrifices.

Patria y Libertad. DONATO DEL MARMOL.
Headquarters at El Ramon, April 9, 1869.

General Grant and the Cubans.

On the 30th of April last the London *Daily News* published the following:—

The reason why General Grant will not recognize the Cuban insurgents, as it is given in the telegram of a correspondent of a contemporary, seems perfectly sufficient. It is that the Cuban insurrection cannot sustain itself without active foreign aid. This, it may be remembered, is what our own correspondent had previously stated in his letters. If a contrary impression had gained ground in this country, it was owing to proceedings in the House of Representatives at Washington of a kind very liable to be misunderstood in this country. That House has passed a resolution to the effect that whenever the President should think proper to exercise the discretion vested in him by the Constitution to recognize the Cuban insurgents as lawful belligerents, it would support him. On the face of it, this was a resolution which could commit nobody to anything. As an able New York journal observes, "As far as the President is concerned, of course the resolution is simple both. It will be the duty of the President to recognize the existence of a state of war in Cuba whenever there is a war; and in discharging this duty he will need the support of the House to the same degree, and no more, as he needs its support in signing bills or composing his annual message." Of course it argues a very low sense of political responsibility, to say the least, that a majority of the House should be found willing to support a resolution that had no other object but to aid the speculators who are now trying to persuade the American public that there is a desperate "struggle" going on in Cuba, and that it is their duty and interest to help it; but practical importance the resolution of the House has none. The Cuban insurrection appears to be very much like the Fenian insurrection of 1866-67 in point of extent, resources, and success, and while it remains in this state is as little likely to be recognized by a soldier like Grant as the Fenian insurrection.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COOPER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. B. MERSHON. [4 7rptf GEO. B. MERSHON

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 702 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	6,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,550 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,000 00
$1,166,000	Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Cost, $1,060,604 25.	
Real Estate		84,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made		222,466 74
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $6,025. Estimated value		1,812 00
Cash in bank	$115,106 16	
Cash in drawer	433 60	115,539 76
		$1,647,357 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 15

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 23 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869.....479,382 20

DIRECTORS.

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Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

FIRE. SKATING RINK. FIRE.
STILL ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR
WATSON'S SAFES.
Messrs. J. WATSON & SON:—
GENTLEMEN:—We had one of your well-known and celebrated Fireproof Safes, with the inside door improvement, in the fire that destroyed the Philadelphia Skating Rink on Thursday night, the 29th instant. The safe was exposed to an intense heat, melting off the brass knobs and plates. On opening the safe, we found all our books, money, and papers in perfect condition, and to our great satisfaction.
Yours, respectfully,
Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. J. W. POST.
New Safes at greatly reduced prices, lower than elsewhere. Also, several good Second-hand Safes.
J. WATSON & SON,
(Of late Evans & Watson),
No. 53 S. FOURTH Street,
5 6 thstu4† Two doors above Chesnut street.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5† No. 434 RACE Street.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS.
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all

CANADA'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Curses as well as blessings often come in disguise. The end of a long struggle for a desired possession is not unfrequently the beginning of unexpected trouble. It was a great victory on the part of Prussia to expel Austria from Germany. It was a splendid triumph of Napoleon III to secure the title while wielding the sceptre of his uncle. Yet neither Count Bismark nor the Emperor Napoleon may have foreseen the trials which awaited him on the morrow of success. Thus it may be with the Dominion of Canada, unless, as we hope, the rule shall in this case be illustrated by a brilliant exception. Year after year the natives of Upper and Lower Canada have denounced the Hudson's Bay Company as usurpers, and threatened them with the fate of intruders. The fur traders have been warned that, if they did not retire from any untenable position and abandon an unauthorized traffic, they would lose everything they valued and treated as their own. By the shareholders in the Hudson's Bay Company these menaces were attributed to envy. They believed themselves secure from attack. Indeed, so constantly were their rights assailed without being seriously compromised, that they came to regard them as based on a secure and lasting foundation. Seeing that the loud talk of their opponents did not hinder the declaration of substantial dividends, they waxed over-confident of their strength and shut their ears to the wholesome truths which cool-headed and impartial onlookers uttered for their instruction and guidance. The inevitable conclusion has at last arrived. Under the pressure of circumstances which they could neither control nor disregard, these shareholders have now signified their willingness to resign the sovereign rights they rated so highly, taking in return £300,000 and many thousand acres of land. What the company at first regarded as a disaster seems likely to improve their fortunes; shares are rising, and the proprietors are already beginning to smile through their tears. That the coercion applied to them was somewhat harsh can hardly be denied, and nobody will grudge their brightening prospects. As for the Canadians, that they have achieved so thorough a success must be to them a matter of rejoicing. But they will do well to remember that the acquisition of a tract of country nearly as large and diversified, both as regards soil and climate, as the whole of Europe, entails a responsibility of no common kind. From both sides of the Atlantic they will hear the question, "What will they do with it?"

No one need fear that the Canadians will fold their hands and suffer the territory of the north-west either to be the favorite haunt of the buffalo and the home of the Indian, or to be wholly occupied by enterprising citizens of the United States. It is both their duty and their interest to prepare this country for the habitation of the European settler. The farmer must displace the trapper, and the solid habitation of civilized man must be substituted for the Indian's rude and temporary dwelling. The rivers which now flow to no purpose must be made to turn mills and float steamboats. From the head of Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains there is an almost continuous communication by the North and South Saskatchewan and their tributaries. The removal of a few natural obstacles would render the navigation of either river practicable for steamers of moderate burden. Thus, the conveyance of passengers or freight would be effected at a small cost, while the inducements to settle would be increased owing to the existence of facilities for the transport of produce. The drawback of a slow and uncertain means of intercourse between the different markets of the United States and of Canada is exemplified by the present condition of the settlements at the Red river and at Lake Manitobah. In both cases the settlers have the power of growing large quantities of grain. In both the opportunities for gaining a livelihood with little exertion are so great that none but incorrigible sluggards need starve or repine. Yet, despite these advantages, the settlements increase in size very slowly, and the settlers accumulate wealth with as great difficulty as the dwellers in localities cursed with sterility. The simple explanation is that these settlements are virtually isolated for want of suitable roads. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company have done their best to keep these settlers within a veritable ring fence. It would have been impossible for the company to retain the monopoly of trade if those whom they wished to make their customers under compulsion had possessed the power of going elsewhere and purchasing what they required. Of late years the opportunities for evading the company's regulations have been multiplied. The rapid increase of population in the neighboring State of Minnesota has led to an interchange of commodities between the American traders and the Red river settlers. As soon as this settlement shall have been formally ceded to Canada the monopoly of trade will terminate. From the fall of exclusive privileges will be dated the commencement of the settlement's prosperity. Thus the exercise of sovereignty by Canada over the territory governed by the company will immediately prove beneficial to at least 12,000 of her Majesty's subjects.

The most difficult problem requiring solution relates to the kind of government to be established over the new territory. This territory cannot well be united to the province of Ontario. It is too vast to constitute a province by itself, while it is too sparsely peopled to be entitled to the forms of representative government prevailing throughout the Dominion. For a considerable time the settlers will doubtless be satisfied with a share in the local government, and will consent to forego representation in the Dominion Parliament. If any political disputes arise hereafter, these will probably have an international origin. An influx of independent American citizens may take place. Should they form a considerable proportion of the population, it is not unlikely that endeavors will be made to transfer the allegiance of the province to the neighboring republic. Against this contingency, the best safeguard will be found in liberality of treatment on the part of the Canadian Government and Parliament. Everything in the shape of undue exercise of central authority must be carefully avoided. All that can fairly be done to promote local enterprise must be cheerfully conceded. As best calculated to increase general satisfaction by furthering individual interests, the formation of roads and the opening up of communication by water are among the first duties incumbent on the new proprietors of the Hudson's Bay Territory. Even now it is easier to reach the Red River Settlement by way of the United States than through the western part of Canada. But this obstacle to unfettered intercourse is in process of removal. A road is being made between the settlement and the Canadian shore at the head of Lake Superior. Besides, a project has been mooted of a grander character and of more extended importance. It is proposed to construct a railway from Ottawa to the Pacific. As this line would be in connection with the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial, Halifax on the Atlantic would be placed in direct communication with a Pacific port, and merchandise might thus be forwarded through British territory between England and China or Japan. That this railway when made (and we have nothing to say about it as a railway scheme) would prove a formidable competitor with the line through the United States, has been asserted with great show of reason. Its cost has to be counted and its difficulties to be disposed of by the constructors and proprietors of the line. What concerns others is the fact that such a railway would shorten the distance between Liverpool and the East by 700 miles as compared with the route through the United States.

It is clear that the Canadians will not languish for want of momentous subjects to discuss when they become masters of Rupert's Land and the northwestern territory. Before the dreams of their statesmen are fulfilled, they will have to vanquish many obstacles, give practical answers to some puzzling questions, and submit to not a few trials of their patience. Should their success be equal to their hopes, and to the expectations formed by their well-wishers, they will demonstrate to the world that while the gift of a white elephant is certain to prove the ruin of those who are unworthy of the honor, it is an increase of glory to those capable of sustaining the burden and qualified for appreciating the boon.

WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

Mrs. Van Cott, the Revivalist Methodist Preacher.

From the Methodist.

In my vacation rambles, I recently arrived at Cairo, a little village ten miles west of Catskill on the Hudson. A friend whom I fell in with on the way informed me that revival meetings were being held there by a woman, and that much interest was excited. Having nothing special to occupy my time, I resolved to tarry and witness what was going on, and if possible benefit myself and others by joining in this conflict with the Power of Darkness.

Last year, the church being small, and in an out-of-the-way place, the society at Cairo bought and refitted the Baptist church, which is centrally located and sufficiently commodious to meet present wants, and in which the meetings were now being held. I repaired to the church at the time appointed, had been seated some time, when a lady dressed in black came in and advanced to the foot of the pulpit stairs, where she knelt a few moments in silent prayer, arose, ascended the stairs, selected hymns and lesson, read them in a clear, strong voice, called upon a minister in the altar to pray, and followed herself with a short, simple, earnest prayer, read another hymn, and then a text, which she followed by an earnest, practical talk, which, though not so legitimately related to the text, was intimately connected with heart and life religion.

While engaged in earnest exhortation, she descended from the pulpit into the altar, made an appeal to seekers to come forward, which was responded to by quite a number. She directed the prayer meeting that followed, during which several professed conversion, changed the order from prayer to speaking, gave appointments for succeeding evenings, called for the singing of the Doxology, and gave the closing benediction. All this in presence of the preacher in charge and two or three other ministers.

The meeting was continued until near 11 o'clock, but the time was well improved, and the interest at that late hour was unabated.

We left, saying, "We have seen strange things to-day," and wondering whereunto this would lead, resolved not to hinder, but to help forward, unless some better reason than the mere novelty of the thing should appear.

Wednesday evening was devoted to prayer and exhortation. Thursday evening she took the pulpit again, according to previous announcement, which evidently brought a larger number than would have gathered but for that announcement. Friday evening was occupied as Wednesday had been. The Saturday evening was for men exclusively, but was led by the lady, and had no other peculiarity, that I could discover, save the absence of the women. Sabbath morning she occupied the pulpit again, having a full house to speak to. A class meeting followed, at which there were at least a hundred persons present, whereas I was informed that five weeks before a class could scarcely be held for want of members to constitute it.

Sunday evening, the only time during my stay, the pulpit was occupied by a minister. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many, I was told, went away, while others occupied the yard, and heard as best they could from without.

At the close of the sermon, the lady called upon those who had experienced religion, and who wished to unite with the church on probation, to come forward to the altar, when thirty-four promptly responded, the most of whom had during the week professed faith in Christ, twelve having been received the Sunday evening previous.

Mrs. Van Cott is a member of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New York. She commenced to labor first in connection with the New York City Missionary Society, under the direction of the lamented Mr. Battersby. During the month of February last, while on a visit to Mr. Battersby's father's, in the town of Durham, Greene county, she was persuaded, against her own judgment, by her host, to take charge of a prayer-meeting held at the district school-house. She states that, at the close of the meeting, she was prevailed upon by those present to make another appointment; that the interest manifested was such that the meetings were continued from evening to evening; that the place became too small to hold the people that came, and the Baptist chapel, the only house for worship in the place, was secured, and the meetings continued there until a large number were converted. She was then invited by the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, the stationed preacher at Windham Centre, to come to that place for the purpose of holding meetings.

This invitation was accepted, and six weeks were spent in earnest labor, during which eighty-five persons professed faith in Christ. From there she went to Cairo, invited by some of the members, the minister only assenting, and attending the meetings merely as an assistant. Great apathy and some opposition were manifested at first, but gradually and steadily the interest arose, until at the close of the fifth week the place was too small for the numbers that came.

The meetings I attended were marked with strict decorum, earnest attention, deep seriousness, and much feeling. The seekers at the altar manifested but little emotion, but the converts were generally prompt and explicit in bearing testimony for Christ. All moved with a steadiness and regularity equal to our best conducted revival meetings.

Mrs. Van Cott believes herself called of God to this work, and, firm in this faith, she acts fearlessly and without hesitation, and imparts the same spirit to those who come under her influence.

The converts are ardently attached to her, following her in crowds wherever she goes, willing, apparently, as were some of St. Paul's, to pull out their eyes and give them to her.

I have thus given the favorable side of this picture. There is doubtless another side. I got an occasional glimpse at it, but did not care to look at it so long as only good appeared in the fruit. I will mention a few things that appeared to me exceptionable, trusting that good intention will be a sufficient excuse if I am mistaken. In the first place, there was an absence of that modesty that is so commendable in female character, an air that seemed to say, I am the leader here, and I have no regard for the opinions of men, either "decent" or otherwise.

Again, there was what seemed to me a disregard for a plain injunction of Scripture in reference to the outward adorning and plaiting the hair.

A person in the pulpit to proclaim the simple gospel of Jesus with puffs in the hair, with a showy pin and chain, with bracelets on the wrists and rings on the finger, is clearly out of place. But this, I said, may be simply an inadvertence.

The irregularity of habit which was being encouraged by want of punctuality in commencing and closing the meetings was another unfavorable feature.

These things, however, may be easily corrected, and I doubt not will be. If the movement be of God, it will go forward.

We are in great need of a genuine widespread revival of religion, and if God shall see fit to raise up holy women to take the lead in bringing it about, I am sure that every true lover of God and his race will bid them Godspeed, saying, as did Wesley, "God has a right to choose his own instrumentality, and I have no right to interfere."

—A letter writer in Indiana clothes a disagreeable fact in euphemistical language when he says that the connubial coalitions in his vicinity the past year have been mostly second-hand, and that they lack the desirable quality of adhesiveness.

—A widow occupying a large house in a fashionable quarter of London sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between £50,000 and £300,000. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the husband of a penniless adventuress.

—The grasshoppers have begun an invasion of Wisconsin.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 5:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Appare', and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 6:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:30 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheme	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lomaric	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MAURENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 9 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 9 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

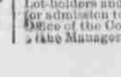
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; S. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1869.

I have often abused the New York markets—that is, the ramshackle sheds that are dignified with the name of market-houses—but I do not know that I have ever had much to say against the edibles which those markets offered for sale. Passing every morning through one of the freshest and most fragrant of these at the hour when the early bird catches the worm, I can bear witness to the good things that abound there. It is to what the market-houses are, and not to what they contain, that I object. One feels doubly thankful that New York is embloomed with such a multitude of green and fertile suburbs when one beholds poured into the metropolitan lap endless cornucopiæ of vegetables, fruit, flesh, fish, and fowl, all in the primest condition. The salmon, the fresh mackerel, the brook-trout, to be seen in Fulton Market, for instance, are enough to make an epicure weep, were epicures in the habit of weeping for anything but what they can't get. I say nothing of green peas, Bermuda potatoes, cabbages, spinach, mint, onions, asparagus, rhubarb, string-beans, and watercresses. Even the spring butter has a yellow hue which is strongly suggestive of Philadelphia. If I found a hair in *that* butter I should know it to be golden beforehand, and appropriate it to some supposititious blonde.

It is to be feared the "breathing lungs" of the city, as the public parks are facetiously termed, will not long hold their own. The spirit is abroad that will sooner or later build them up. St. John's Park has already passed away for that purpose, and the small park in front of the City Hospital is rapidly vanishing beneath the incursions of the ruthless brick-and-mortar men. Will the day ever come when Union, and Madison, and Washington, and City Hall Parks shall be built upon? I fear so. I fear that health will be obliged to give way to wealth, and that ere long the few green breathing places within the limits of the metropolitan district will have become the foundation of palatial stores. Meanwhile the city authorities have so little sympathy with the necessities of the poor, and the public means of securing the general health, that they have done all that in them lay to prevent the construction of public baths. This was a favorite design with some of the most charitable ladies and gentlemen in the city: but now that Councils have refused to make any appropriations therefor, the Veteran Temperance Corps has taken the matter in hand, and is trying what it can effect by its own unaided resources. A meeting was held last night in Attorney street, in which the plan was indefinitely discussed, without any particular course of action being decided upon.

The example set by the drivers and conductors on the Second Avenue Railroad is being followed by those of some of the other city passenger railway routes. The pay upon all these railways, with the exception of the Second Avenue, which pays $2·50 per day, and the Belt Railroad, which paid $2 per day, has been hitherto $2·25 per day. The Belt Railway employes resolved to secure similar rights to those of the Second Avenue, but went to work in a less demonstrative spirit. They sent in a respectful and carefully worded petition, which was characterized by equal firmness and repression, and the result is that they are now enjoying what they asked for.

Ole Bull's piano has been seized. The plaintiffs, Philip Hildebrand and Theodore Hertzig, instituted suit to recover a debt, and procuring an attachment on the ground of non-residence, seized the violinist's beautiful patent piano. Bull junior attempted to prove that his papa was a resident of this city, and had been a resident for a year past, being absent only when making a professional tour; that he had over and over again announced it as his intention to reside permanently in this city, and devote himself to the manufacture of pianos on an improved scale. It is well known that Bull senior's present hobby is this "improved" piano, and that after having devoted a life to the violin, and accumulated several respectable fortunes by it, he "goes back" on it and nourishes its rival in his bosom.

A German vessel, with several cases of smallpox on board, is being detained in quarantine. Four deaths from that disease occurred during the passage, and thirteen patients are suffering at present. In connection with this, I might add that the understanding between Dr. Swinburne, the quarantine officer, and the Board of Health, is not of the very pleasantest nature. Of late, whenever the Doctor and the Board of Health confront one another, an amicable wrangle is sure to succeed, which generally ends in the Board of Health being worsted.

The movements of all suspicious vessels in East river are to be closely watched by cutters appointed for that purpose. The filibusters will in future find it difficult to secure an exit either by Hell Gate or Sandy Hook. Cutter No. 1 took its station off the foot of Tenth street on Tuesday night. The headquarters of the Cubans, at No. 71 Broadway, are being thronged with adventurers—and, for the matter of that, adventuresses too—of every description, anxious to learn something of, or do something for, the patriot army. The latest bulletin is that no more volunteers are required, and that all future operations of the *Junta Patriotica* for some time to come will be limited to securing money, medicines, and munitions.

It is pleasant to hear anything that is good of the Dramatic Fund Association. It is an old fogyish affair, characterized by old fogyish effeteness. Now and then entertainments are got up for *its* benefit, but it is seldom indeed I hear that it is of benefit to anybody else. The recent report of its Secretary and Trustees, however, gives the somewhat cheering intelligence that in the last twenty years (since 1848) it had distributed among deserving claimants the sum of seventy thousand dollars, averaging three thousand dollars yearly, which, after all, is not so bad but what it might be worse.

The music loving as well as the theatre-going world are congratulating themselves on the production this evening of *Lurline* at the Academy of Music. Of course it has gone through the usual probation of postponement, but is positively expected to be produced to-night. It is to be played alternately in English and Italian, and may safely be relied upon to draw very large audiences. Mrs. D. P. Bowers, in some respects the very finest actress upon the American stage, can only approach New York as near as Brooklyn, where she is performing at her sister's (Mrs. Conway's) theatre. Lydia Thompson and her blonde rivals are continuing their larcenies of hearts as the "Forty Thieves" at Niblo's. Last Sunday the *Mercury* published an article which will sell more copies of that paper than any other article published within a long while. It gave brief biographies and spicy little revelations of the "inner lives" of some of the most prominent blondes on the New York stage. Chief among these are the English girls at Niblo's. What cool reading for the summer time a volume of such biographies and revelations as these would be! Fisk and Birgfeld have quarrelled at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—if, indeed, so amiable a man as Birgfeld can be said to ever quarrel with any one—and Birgfeld has not where to lay his head.

ALI BABA.

The Troubles of an Aeronaut.

The French aeronaut, M. Eugene Godard, has been making ascents in his enormous balloon, Le Colosse, and taking passengers on a tour aloft at the rate of three hundred francs a head. On his return to earth at the end of his second trip he met with a strange mishap. At about six miles from Florence the volume of gas was diminished; the grapnels were thrown out; and the party alighted in the midst of a crowd of gaping rustics, many of whom had their pipes in their mouths. M. Godard, having to let out the gas remaining in his balloon, politely begged the smokers to retire; but (says a correspondent) he might as well have spoken to the cabbages growing around. All the louts pressed forward, puffing away and lighting lucifers on their sleeves. The consequences may be imagined; in the twinkling of an eye the air was a sheet of flame, and though nobody was hurt, the balloon, valued at six thousand francs, was reduced to tinder. Then followed a disreputable scene of violence and extortion. One insisted upon a compensation for the fright, another for his pig whose tail had got singed by the fire, another for the pestilential effects of the gas upon his cabbages, and so on. As these demands were enforced by decided threats, accompanied by some significant cudgel-play, the aerial travellers were compelled to satisfy all demands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SMUGGLING.

The Steamship Juniata Under Seizure—Sixteen Thousand Cigars Found Packed Away in Coal Cinders—The Under Officers Implicated.

On Monday last the steamship Juniata, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship line, plying between this port, Havana, and New Orleans, arrived in the Delaware from Havana. Edwin Hartley, special agent of the Treasury Department, overhauled the vessel, and seized several barrels and boxes, which were marked to be delivered to various parties, the names used—Smith, Jones, Young, etc.—no doubt being fictitious. Their contents were not marked, but on breaking them open they were found to contain some 160 boxes, containing 16,000 cigars, packed away in coal cinders. These articles were not on the ship's manifest, and were accordingly taken possession of by the United States official.

That gentleman then gave the ship a thorough search, and after his labors were concluded, the following articles had been placed under seizure:—Two boxes containing sugar, two one-half casks of wine, five gallons of gin, one-half dozen brandy, five hundred cigars (additional), one package containing a fan, one package guava jelly, and a package containing some sweatmeats. The sugar, a portion of which had been used, the wine, gin, brandy, and the additional number of cigars, were entered on the ship's manifest, and it was claimed that they belonged to her stores, as the Purser had purchased them for the use of the passengers. The Government agent deemed them in excess of the amount that would be actually necessary, and, consequently, he refused to give a clearance to the ship's officers. Of the other articles seized, the fan and guava jelly had been sent by naval officers belonging to the Contoocook and Narragansett, lying off Havana, to their friends in the city, and the sweatmeats, which comprised a small package, had been forwarded by the company's agents at Havana to a young lady attending school in this city.

General James, the General Agent of the company, on being apprized of the seizure, repaired to the vessel and started an investigation of the matter. Being satisfied that the 16,000 cigars had been smuggled by some of the under officers through the influence of some men in this city, he directed their immediate discharge, and he claims that the goods which were on the ship's manifest properly belonged to her stores, and as such were not subject to seizure. It is also said that the purser, through some difficulty with the company's officers, arising out of the cigar business, had tendered his resignation, and was leaving the ship with the brandy, gin, wine, etc., which he claimed as his own property, when they were taken possession of. The matter has been reported to Collector Moore, who will institute a strict investigation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.—A convention composed of the General Baggage Agents of the principal railroads of the United States met at the Continental Hotel, in this city, yesterday afternoon. Colonel Samuel Carpenter, the popular and efficient General Baggage Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was elected president; Mr. Theodore G. Moore, of the Lake Shore line, vice-president; and Mr. George J. Clarke, of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, secretary. The object of the convention, we are informed, is to devise means for the entire security of baggage for the travelling public from the time they leave their homes until they reach their destination. This a very important movement, and doubtless will result to the great advantage of all who travel on the steamboat and rail routes of the United States, in lessening the annoyances, delays and risks frequently attending baggage transportation, and promoting plans whereby baggage, in large or small quantities, will invariably be found by the passenger on his or her arrival at the end of the journey. The whole matter is in the hands of competent gentlemen thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, and the proceedings of the convention must naturally benefit the community. We welcome these representatives of the great railroad interests of the country to Philadelphia, and hope they may have a good time generally, and that their deliberations and conclusions may prove of the utmost satisfaction to the great army of travellers.

ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling No. 1807 Bellevue street was entered through the front door, and ransacked. A gold watch, breastpin, ring, pencil, silver-mounted pencil, and other articles, were carried off by the thieves.

On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an attempt was made to enter the house of Joseph Welsh, at No. 1744 North Thirteenth street. The thieves were at work on a back shutter, when a son of Mr. Welsh's came home, and his shutting the front door scared off the burglars.

At 3 o'clock this morning thieves were trying to force the rear shutter of the house No. 1623 Franklin street, when they were interfered with by a policeman, who heard the noise made in the effort to pry open the shutter. The thieves escaped by scaling the fence.

Dwelling No. 1016 Clinton street was robbed yesterday of a silk skirt, and several silver knives, forks and spoons. The rear door was forced open by a spade.

A VALUABLE WALNUT STREET RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD.—M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the magnificent residence No. 1612 Walnut street. It is built of granite, and is five stories in height; the front on Walnut street measures 46 feet; 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet. The coach-houses and all the outside appurtenances are commodious, and just such as modern convenience demands for a residence of this class. The interior is also finely fitted, and besides the parlors, sleeping rooms, etc., has a fine billiard-room. In the lower departments, everything is as perfect as ingenuity can devise. On Friday, the 28th instant, the furniture, consisting of ebony and gilt parlor furniture, costly and handsome suits of chamber furniture, will also be sold without reserve. This is a valuable property, and from the numerous improvements that are being constantly made in its vicinity, will realize a handsome profit to its purchaser in a very few years.

THE STATE TAXES.—The Hon. R. W. Mackey, the State Treasurer, has completed his regular statement of the adjusted valuation of State taxes for the city and county of Philadelphia, as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners, for the year 1869. The following shows the amount subject to each particular tax, with the amount to be realized from it:—

	Subject to Tax.	*Amount of Tax.*
Three mills on the dollar	$40,238,276	$120,715
One per cent	3,807,794	38,078
Two per cent	618,088	12,361
Tax on watches		14,752
Total amount of tax		$185,906

The above amount will be duly collected, according to the law.

THE REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS AT THE MINT.—By the order issued by ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, discharging all employes appointed since October 1, 1865, something over 190 removals have been made. The Governor only intends to supply the places of about 50, so that there will be a reduction of 150 in the force of the former administration. Some thirty new appointments have been made, the more important of which are as follows:—Chief Clerk, Henry C. Hickok; Special Messengers, Captain George W. Curry and J. T. Money; Assistant Assayer, N. Boyd; Register of Deposit Room, Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell; Superintendent of Deposits, Colonel William M. Runkel.

A GOOD OFFICER.—Mayor Fox has removed Sergeant John T. Murray, who has been engaged in several important arrests, and was one of the best officers on the force. He was appointed by Mayor Henry in June, 1858, as a patrolman for the Seventh district, and at the organization of the day sergeants he was named one of the number. Subsequently, in 1863, he was promoted a night sergeant, which position he held until he received a notice to quit. Mr. Murray was concerned in the arrest of Teufel, the Doylestown murderer. While in position he discharged his duties faithfully, and with credit to himself and the Police Department.

STOLE A COAT.—John Kelly went into a house at Germantown road and Columbia avenue, yesterday, where a painter was at work. John picked up the workman's coat, and was walking off with it, when the painter caught hold of him and escorted him to the office of Alderman Devlin, who sent him to prison.

INTERFERING WITH A FUNERAL.—Jacob F. Ratt, a German, while driving along Oxford street, near Second, yesterday, interfered with a funeral which was passing. A policeman arrested him and took him before Alderman Devlin, who fined him and held him for a breach of the peace.

FOUND INJURED.—About 2 o'clock this morning an unknown white woman was found at the crossing of the Junction Railroad and Frankford road, seriously injured about the head and body. She was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. It is supposed that she was struck by a passing train.

VISITING FIREMEN.—The Liberty Fire Company of Reading arrived in the city at noon, on their way to Trenton, N. J., where they intend to spend a few days. A delegation of the Fairmount Fire Company escorted them through the city.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Jacob Yost, a German, residing at No. 1711 North Third street, cut his throat with a shoemaker's knife shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Alderman Hurley yesterday bound over John McClain for cruelty to a horse at Fifth and Arch streets.

EPISCOPACY.

Third Day's Session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

This morning at 10 o'clock the business of the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania was resumed in St. Andrew's Church. The building was comparatively well filled, quite a number of ladies being present.

Bishop Stevens called the Convention to order.

The names of such delegates as had not answered to the first and second roll-calls were read by the Secretary. Several of them were found to be now present.

The minutes of the two preceding days were read, corrected, and approved.

The Rev. Mr. Merrick, from the committee appointed to procure an Episcopal residence in the city of Philadelphia, reported complete success. The dwelling No. 1633 Spruce street, in every way satisfactory, had been secured. He then offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the committee having charge of the purchase of an Episcopal residence be directed to have the property conveyed under advice of counsel to three trustees—with the object or trust declared in the deed—and so that the Convention of the Diocese which includes for the time being the city of Philadelphia shall have the power from time to time to nominate trustees in whom the title shall be vested, when directed by said Convention.

Resolved, That John Welsh, Thomas Robins, and T. H. Montgomery shall be the trustees to take the title under the foregoing resolution.

The resolution was carried.

William Welsh, Esq., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the committee, and that the committee be continued. Carried.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of gentlemen for the purpose of securing one to fill the vacant place in the Standing Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Rudder withdrew his name, and then the Rev. Drs. Howe and Newton were respectively nominated.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin called for and had read the resolution offered yesterday "for the purpose of securing freedom and purity in the balloting" of the Convention.

The resolution, it will be remembered, provided for the rejection, as tickets, of all pieces of colored or mutilated paper. When it was offered by Rev. Dr. Rudder it occasioned the intensest merriment.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin then inquired how many corners could be cut off the piece of paper he voted as a ballot.

This remark gave rise to general laughter.

The Convention then went formally into the election.

After an *interim* the tellers reported that the Rev. Dr. Howe had received 116 votes, the Rev. Dr. Newton 97 votes, scattering 5. Mr. Howe was therefore declared elected.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hunter, the Chair was directed to fill the vacancy on the Historical Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Morris, lately elected Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory.

The Bishop, in accordance with the above, appointed the Rev. J. Andrew Harris.

Reports were then presented and read from the Trustees of the Christmas Fund, for the assistance of disabled clergymen and the widows and children of deceased clergymen, and from the Standing Committee of the diocese.

From this latter report the following is taken:—

At a meeting of the Standing Committee, acting as a council of advice, held May 11, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and directed to be inserted in the report of the Standing Committee to be presented to the Convention:—

Whereas, The thirty-fourth of our articles on religion declares that whosoever through his private judgment willingly and purposely doth openly break the tradition and ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the word of God, and be ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly. And

Whereas, The ceremonies and traditions of a Church are broken when their simplicity is destroyed and their identity become mistakable, not less than when they are disused;

Whereas, further, The Standing Committee are by Canon 2d, of Title 3, a council endowed with authority to meet and advise the Bishop of their own accord. It is hereby

Resolved, First, That the simplicity of the ceremonial recognized by the rubrics, is believed to owe its preservation in Pennsylvania, in part at least, to influences exerted by the present Bishop and his predecessors, and these influences are thankfully acknowledged.

Second. That the Council respectfully recommend that the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese use all canonical and discreet measures which may be necessary to carry out the doctrine of the 34th article of religion, and to maintain within our bounds the simplicity of the ceremonies and traditions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Vail, rule 4th of the regulation for the government of the Convention was amended so as to read:—

"When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any motion in the house, he shall rise from his seat, and shall with due respect address himself to the President of the Convention, confining himself strictly to the point in debate."

The Rev. Mr. Boulton, of West Chester, then read the report of the Board of Missions of the Diocese. It appears that a missionary station has been established at Coatesville, and also a self-sustaining parish. At Village Green another station. At this place there is a church which can be purchased for $2500. In the judgment of the Board the building should be bought. A station was also established at Milford.

In Chambersburg the missionary has purchased a rectory and secured a small building, which can be used as a church, from funds collected in the city of Philadelphia. The mission at Yardleyville is in a very prosperous condition. The board advised the establishment of what are termed "associate missions" in some interior places of the State, and the sending of missionaries to several other places—counties and county towns.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's address which referred to the missions of the Diocese, then reported the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The rapid increase of population in the interior of this Diocese consequent upon the rapid development of its great internal sources of wealth has far outgrown the present provision for the religious wants of the people; and

Whereas, The present missionary force, numbering less than twenty-five, is manifestly inadequate to the demands of the field; therefore

Resolved, That it be earnestly commended to the rectors of all parishes in the diocese that they present frequent y and more fully to their congregations the following subjects:—

First. The increasing extent and growing needs of the work of Diocesan missions.

Second. The necessity of more generous views of the amount of money which should be placed in the hands of the Board of Missions, and which amount in our opinion should not be less than $25,000 annually.

Third. The duty of extending the circulation, by subscription or otherwise, of the *Missionary Intelligencer*.

Fourth. The presentation to the Christian young men of their congregations of the paramount claims which the sacred ministry has upon their attention, when considering the calling to which their lives shall be devoted.

Resolved, That we affectionately call upon the rectors of churches, situated in the midst of districts not provided with the services of our Church, to inform themselves regarding these fields, to do their utmost to provide these with the ministrations of the Gospel, and we extend cordial sympathy to those rectors who have already entered upon this work.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese to take into consideration the expediency of his expressing the earnest wish that a collection be made on the occasion of his visitation in every church where the making of an annual collection for the missionary work of the diocese is not already provided for, and where the making of a collection is practicable.

Resolved, That we desire to recognize the faithful and self-denying labors of our missionaries; hereby extend to them our affectionate sympathy, and invoke upon them and their work the favor of God, and that we pledge ourselves to them and to each other to keep the great missionary work of the Church nearer to our hearts, and push it on with greater vigor.

Your committee had also under consideration the subject of the employment by the board of an agent, but came to the conclusion that, under all the circumstances which were brought to their notice, it was better that that subject should be left entirely to the wisdom of the Board of Missions.

The foregoing resolutions, after a long discussion, were adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox has made the following additional appointments:—

Henry McLaughlin, First district; James Phelan, James Stewart, Charles Moore, John Grimes, and James Shearan, Third district; James O'Neill and Caspar Reimal, Fourth district; N. Hogan, Fifth district; Samuel F. Cloak and James Fite, Ninth district; W. E. Baker, Seventh district; James Collins, Tenth district; Jacob Plucker, Twelfth district; John E. Dillon, Thirteenth district, John Lambert, Sixteenth district; John H. Wilson, John A. Myers, George Armstrong, William Pancoast, Thomas L. Young, William Hibbs, John F. Warner, Jacob F. Nasper, Thomas Roberts, William J. McDonald, George B. Pugh, George Trinkel, Joseph J. Grey, Thomas Hoctor, William Barnholt, John Flanagan, Philip Belbun, John Revey, and James M. Goggins, Eighth district; B. F. Topham, Sergeant, in place of Emanuel Dickinson, removed; Patrolmen—John D. Wood, Martin Howard, Henry Lipp, William H. Tyson, George K. Steyer, William G. Bishop, William Hunsberry, Charles H. Nuneviler, Fourteenth district; Simon Jacoby, Lieutenant Park Police, vice William Sugar.

AN ELECTRIC STORM.—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph are being worked this afternoon without batteries, owing to the atmosphere being highly charged with electricity. This is especially the case between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. There will probably be a fine auroral display to-night.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
3 3½ No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

MARRIED.

(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)

MORTLAND—GAYLEY.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. S. A. Gayley, Captain THOMAS L. MORTLAND, of St. Louis, Missouri, to MATTIE M., youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. M. Gayley, of this city.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Changes in the Interior Department—The New York Money Market.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The London Papers on the International Difficulty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President has made the following appointments:—

Addison Low, inspector of steamers for the Second district.

Samuel Houston, inspector of steamboats for the Sixth district.

William H. Rainey, Collector of Customs for Brunswick, Georgia.

J. B. Fould, Consul to Birmingham.

Superintendent of the Interior Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—James E. Pilkinton, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Interior Department, vice Duncan, resigned.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is still absent from the city.

FROM NEW YORK.

Condition of the Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A million in Government gold was sold to-day to Henry Clews & Co. at 138 41-100.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on Government stock collateral; prime paper, 7@9.

The Eagle, for Havana, takes out $150,000, and the Hermann, for Europe, $100,000 in specie.

Gold opened weak, became strong, and advanced. Bonds strong and higher; prices mostly higher than ever before reached here.

Accidentally Killed.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 13.—Mrs. Anthony, of Lock Haven, was run over and killed by Dr. Dickenthaler, who was driving at a furious pace.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The "Times" on the Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the rejected Alabama treaty, wherein it is asserted that the Government of Great Britain, in submitting to an arbitration on the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

A Religious Riot.

Later advices from Teheran report that the authorities have made about five hundred arrests of persons who participated in the religious riot.

SAN DOMINGO.

Views of the Anti-Annexionists—The Public Debt and Public Property.

A correspondent at St. Domingo, April 20, says:—The majority of the Dominican population seems perfectly satisfied with the mission of Mr. Joseph Warren Fabens to Washington. It appears also from the same correspondence that manifestos have been received here from Santiago, Seibo, and other points, declaring for annexation and investing President Baez with full power to act.

Neither the first nor the second statement is in accordance with truth. Respecting the principal assertion, I can assure you that nobody knows here the true object of the secret mission of Mr. Fabens, whether it is to obtain the co-operation of the United States in making Samana a great commercial centre or to arrange the matters of annexation, which President Baez desires, in order to obtain the means of securing his riches and the power of his political friends. With respect to the second assertion, it is the general opinion here that the manifestoes of which your correspondent speaks are pure inventions of those who wish, for particular interest only, to lay before the American people the political advantages of annexation.

If the anxiety of the Dominicans to become American citizens were so great as your correspondent imagines, and the manifestoes were not elaborated by the Government of President Baez, the mission of Mr. Fabens, instead of being secret, would be public, and everybody would know here what he is to do in Washington. Time, which is the great discloser of all secrets, will soon reveal that not only Mr. Fabens, but Mr. Augenard also, has been sent to the United States by President Baez and his friends without the consent of the Dominican people, whose majority is now and has been always seriously disposed to defend the integrity of the territory. The contradiction between the two commissioners with respect to the public debt, foreign and domestic, of this country, is the best proof of the illegality of their political charge.

Mr. Augenard estimates the debt of the Dominican republic from $12,009,000 to $15,000,000, and values its public property at not less than $20,000,000, while Mr. Fabens estimates the debt from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 and values its whole revenue at about $500,000, only per annum. The republic has neither vessels nor munitions of war, while its debt is, in act, more than $3,000,000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	181½	West. Union Tel.	44
N. Y. and Erie R.	31½	Cleve. and Toledo R.	106½
Pa. and Rea. R.	96½	Toledo and Wabash.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	79¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87½
Chi. and N. W. com.	91½	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	103½	Wells, Fargo	35
Chi. and R. I. R.	129¾	United States	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155½	Gold	138¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	93½	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	101¾	43 sh Penna R.	57¼
$1000 Leh V n bs. rg.		55 do allotm's.	57¼
" cash	97	50 sh Cata Pf.	34
$1000 do.	97	10 sh Minehill R.	54½
$1400 City 6s, New. Is.	101½	150 sh Leh N St. 2d.	32½
$1000 Leh gold 1. Is.	96	10 do	32¼
$7000 5-20s, '62, rg.	116		

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	101¾	100 sh Lit Sch R.	43½
$3100 City 6s, New. Is.	101¾	100 sh Phil & E.	830. 30¾
$1000 Leh gold 1.	95¾	200 do.	860. 30¾
5 sh Bk N Am.	235¼	322 do.	830. 30¾
26 sh Penna.	57¾	50 sh Cam & Am.	128¾
1 do.	57¾	10 sh Com'l Bk.	87
181 do.	57¾	100 sh Leh Nav.	860. 32¾
21 do.	57¾	100 sh Read R.	830. 48¼
297 do. allotm's.	57	100 do.	810. 48¼

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The undersigned respectfully notifies the public that Brown Brothers, of Chicago, Ill., are duly authorized to manufacture and sell

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS,

in their various forms, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, under all Patents granted to me, being of November 12, 1845, March 27, 1855, and August 27, 1867.

THADDEUS HYATT, Attorney.

Washington, 10th May, 1869.

Witness—R. K. Elliot. 5 13 3t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

5 6 1mrp

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.

A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,

at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET. 3 20 sixth3mrp

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

E. Joy Morris to Retain His Position at Constantinople—The Contest Over the Philadelphia Appraisership.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Appraisership.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There is a lively contest going on here over the appointment of the general appraiser of merchandise for the port of Philadelphia. The present incumbent, Lorin Blodget, is here trying very hard to keep himself in, and D. J. Cochran, who is a candidate for the place, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Cochran had an interview with the President today, and produced letters recommending him for the place from well-known business firms in Philadelphia, and also a strong letter from Governor Geary. The President took Mr. Cochran's papers, and promised to give them his attention.

Mr. Cochran also had an interview with Secretary Boutwell of a favorable character. At first Mr. Boutwell was disposed to keep Blodget in, but some facts have recently come to his knowledge which have changed his mind, it is said. Mr. Cochran's backers are, many of them, personally well known to the President, and it is probable that he will appoint him on their account.

It appears from letters and protests which have been received here at the Department, that Mr. Blodget is personally unpopular with the importing merchants of Philadelphia, and has rendered himself obnoxious to that class of business men. It will be no recommendation in his favor with President Grant that he was an officeholder under Andrew Johnson, a fact of which the President is now fully aware.

E. Joy Morris to Remain at Constantinople.

Neither Secretary Fish nor the President contemplates recalling the Hon. E. Joy Morris, our Minister to Turkey, the statement in one of your afternoon contemporaries yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding. There is nothing on file here in the State Department or elsewhere to show that Mr. Morris has used any improper means to have himself retained. To those who know Mr. Morris in Philadelphia this statement is perhaps unnecessary.

The whole story which appeared in the paper referred to was furnished the Washington correspondent of that paper by a person whose name was sent in for the place by Andy Johnson, just before he went out of office, and who has been trying to get President Grant to appoint him to the place. The administration has entire confidence in Mr. Morris, and it is not probable that he will be recalled, except he himself should desire it.

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It removes black spots, pimples moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, THE SYSTEM naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES BEWARE! OF THE injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORders that affect mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

QUANTITY VS. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine ERR.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY of complexion must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier.